

PATENT APPLICATION IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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TITLE: IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL PYRIDAZINE DERIVATIVES

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IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL PYRIDAZINE DERIVATIVES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to substituted imidazol-1-ylmethyl pyridazine derivatives that bind with high selectivity and/or high affinity to GABA_A receptor. The present invention further relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising such compounds and to the use of such compounds in the treatment of central nervous system (CNS) diseases.

10 CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

 This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application 60/416,660, filed October 7, 2002.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 The GABA_A receptor superfamily represents one of the classes of receptors through which the major inhibitory neurotransmitter γ -aminobutyric acid, or GABA, acts. Widely, although unequally, distributed throughout the mammalian brain, GABA mediates many of its actions through a complex of proteins called the GABA_A receptor, which causes alteration in chloride conductance and membrane polarization. A number of drugs, including the anxiolytic
20 and sedating benzodiazepines, also bind to this receptor. The GABA_A receptor comprises a chloride channel that generally, but not invariably, opens in response to GABA, allowing chloride to enter the cell. This, in turn, effects a slowing of neuronal activity through hyperpolarization of the cell membrane potential.

 GABA_A receptors are composed of five protein subunits. A number of cDNAs for these
25 GABA_A receptor subunits have been cloned and their primary structures determined. While these subunits share a basic motif of 4 membrane-spanning helices, there is sufficient sequence diversity to classify them into several groups. To date, at least 6 α , 3 β , 3 γ , 1 ϵ , 1 δ and 2 ρ subunits have been identified. Native GABA_A receptors are typically composed of 2 α subunits, 2 β subunits, and 1 γ subunit. Various lines of evidence (such as message distribution, genome
30 localization and biochemical study results) suggest that the major naturally occurring receptor combinations are $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2$, $\alpha_2\beta_3\gamma_2$, $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma_2$, and $\alpha_5\beta_3\gamma_2$.

The GABA_A receptor binding sites for GABA (2 per receptor complex) are formed by amino acids from the α and β subunits. Amino acids from the α and γ subunits together form one benzodiazepine site per receptor, at which benzodiazepines exert their pharmacological activity. In addition, the GABA_A receptor contains sites of interaction for several other classes of drugs. These include a steroid binding site, a picrotoxin site, and a barbiturate site. The benzodiazepine site of the GABA_A receptor is a distinct site on the receptor complex that does not overlap with the site of interaction for other classes of drugs or GABA.

In a classic allosteric mechanism, the binding of a drug to the benzodiazepine site alters the affinity of the GABA receptor for GABA. Benzodiazepines and related drugs that enhance the ability of GABA to open GABA_A receptor channels are known as agonists or partial agonists, depending on the level of GABA enhancement. Other classes of drugs, such as β -carboline derivatives, that occupy the same site and negatively modulate the action of GABA are called inverse agonists. Those compounds that occupy the same site, and yet have little or no effect on GABA activity, can block the action of agonists or inverse agonists and are thus referred to as GABA_A receptor antagonists.

The important allosteric modulatory effects of drugs acting at the benzodiazepine site were recognized early, and the distribution of activities at different receptor subtypes has been an area of intense pharmacological discovery. Agonists that act at the benzodiazepine site are known to exhibit anxiolytic, sedative, anticonvulsant and hypnotic effects, while compounds that act as inverse agonists at this site elicit anxiogenic, cognition enhancing, and proconvulsant effects.

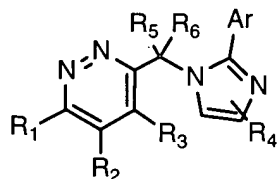
While benzodiazepines have enjoyed long pharmaceutical use as anxiolytics, these compounds can exhibit a number of unwanted side effects such as cognitive impairment, sedation, ataxia, potentiation of ethanol effects, and a tendency for tolerance and drug dependence. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for additional therapeutic agents that modulate GABA_A receptor activation and/or activity. The present invention fulfills this need, and provides further related advantages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compounds that modulate GABA_A receptor activation and/or GABA_A receptor-mediated signal transduction. Such GABA_A receptor modulators are

preferably high affinity and/or high selectivity GABA_A receptor ligands and act as agonists, inverse agonists or antagonists of GABA_A receptors, such as human GABA_A receptors. As such, they are useful in the treatment of various CNS disorders.

Within certain aspects, GABA_A receptor modulators provided herein are imidazol-1-ylmethyl pyridazine derivatives of Formula I:

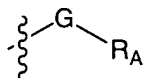


Formula I

or pharmaceutically acceptable forms thereof, wherein:

R₁ is selected from:

- (a) hydrogen, halogen, nitro and cyano; and
- (b) groups of the formula:



wherein:

G is a bond, C₁-C₈alkyl, -N(R_B)-, -O-, -C(=O)-, -C(=O)N(R_B)-, -N(R_B)C(=O)-, -S(O)_m-, -CH₂C(=O)-, -S(O)_mN(R_B)- or -N(R_B)S(O)_m-; wherein m is 0, 1 or 2; and

R_A and each R_B are independently selected from:

- (a) hydrogen; and
- (b) C₁-C₈alkyl, C₂-C₈alkenyl, C₂-C₈alkynyl and 3- to 12-membered carbocycles and heterocycles having 1 ring or 2 fused, pendant or spiro rings, each of which is substituted with from 0 to 4 substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, amino, C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄alkanoyl, mono- and di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino, C₁-C₄haloalkyl and C₁-C₄haloalkoxy;

R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, amino, C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄haloalkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₄haloalkoxy, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, or mono- or di-(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino;

R₃ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, amino, C₁-C₈alkyl, C₂-C₈alkenyl, C₂-C₈alkynyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₁-C₈haloalkyl, C₁-C₈alkoxy, C₁-C₈haloalkoxy, C₂-C₈alkyl ether, or mono- or di-(C₁-C₈alkyl)amino;

R₄ represents 0, 1 or 2 substituents independently chosen from halogen, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, amino, C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, mono- and di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₁-C₂haloalkyl and C₁-C₂haloalkoxy;

Ar represents phenyl, naphthyl or 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl, each of which is substituted with from 0 to 4 substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, amino, C₁-C₈alkyl, C₁-C₈alkenyl, C₁-C₈alkynyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl(C₀-C₈alkyl), C₁-C₈haloalkyl, C₁-C₈alkoxy, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl(C₁-C₈alkoxy), C₁-C₈haloalkoxy, C₁-C₈alkyl ether, C₁-C₈alkanone, C₁-C₈alkanoyl, 3- to 7-membered heterocycloalkyl(C₀-C₈alkyl), oxo, C₁-C₈hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₈aminoalkyl, and mono- and di-(C₁-C₈alkyl)amino(C₀-C₈alkyl); and

R₅ and R₆ are independently hydrogen, halogen, methyl or ethyl.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more compounds or forms thereof as described above in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient. Packaged pharmaceutical preparations are also provided, comprising such a pharmaceutical composition in a container and instructions for using the composition to treat a patient suffering from a CNS disorder such as anxiety, depression, a sleep disorder, attention deficit disorder or Alzheimer's dementia.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for treating patients suffering from certain CNS disorders, such as anxiety, depression, a sleep disorder, attention deficit disorder, schizophrenia or Alzheimer's dementia, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a GABA_A receptor modulatory amount of a compound or form thereof as described above. Methods for improving short term memory in a patient are also provided, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a GABA_A receptor modulatory amount of a compound or form thereof as described above. Treatment of humans, domesticated companion animals (pets) or livestock animals suffering from certain CNS disorders with an effective amount of a compound of the invention is encompassed by the present invention.

In a separate aspect, the invention provides methods of potentiating the actions of other CNS active compounds. These methods comprise administering a GABA_A receptor modulatory amount of a compound or salt of Formula I in conjunction with the administration of another CNS active compound.

The present invention relates to the use of compounds of Formula I as probes for the localization of GABA_A receptors in sample (*e.g.*, a tissue section). In certain embodiments,

GABA_A receptors are detected using autoradiography. Additionally, the present invention provides methods for determining the presence or absence of GABA_A receptor in a sample, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a sample with a compound as described above under conditions that permit binding of the compound to GABA_A receptor; (b) removing compound
5 that does not bind to the GABA_A receptor and (c) detecting a level of compound bound to GABA_A receptor.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides methods for preparing the compounds disclosed herein, including the intermediates.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to
10 the following detailed description.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compounds that are imidazol-1-ylmethyl pyridazine derivatives. Certain preferred compounds bind to GABA_A receptor, preferably with high
15 selectivity. Certain preferred compounds further provide beneficial modulation of brain function. Without wishing to be bound to any particular theory of operation, it is believed that that interaction of such compounds with the benzodiazepine site of GABA_A receptor results in the pharmacological effects of these compounds. Such compounds may be used *in vitro* or *in vivo* to determine the location of GABA_A receptors or to modulate GABA_A receptor activity in a
20 variety of contexts.

CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION AND TERMINOLOGY

Compounds provided herein are generally described using standard nomenclature. For compounds having asymmetric centers, it should be understood that (unless otherwise specified) all of the optical isomers and mixtures thereof are encompassed. All chiral (enantiomeric and
25 diastereomeric), and racemic forms, as well as all geometric isomeric forms of a structure are intended, unless the specific stereochemistry or isomeric form is specifically indicated. Many geometric isomers of olefins, C=N double bonds, and the like can also be present in the compounds described herein, and all such stable isomers are contemplated in the present invention. *Cis* and *trans* geometric isomers of the compounds of the present invention are
30 described and may be isolated as a mixture of isomers or as separated isomeric forms. Recited compounds are further intended to encompass compounds in which one or more atoms are

replaced with an isotope (*i.e.*, an atom having the same atomic number but a different mass number). By way of general example, and without limitation, isotopes of hydrogen include tritium and deuterium and isotopes of carbon include ^{11}C , ^{13}C , and ^{14}C .

Certain compounds are described herein using a general formula that includes variables.

5 Unless otherwise specified, each variable within such a formula is defined independently of other variables, and any variable that occurs more than one time within a formula is defined independently at each occurrence. Thus, for example, if a group is described as being substituted with 0-2 R^* , then the group may be unsubstituted or substituted with up to two R^* groups and R^* at each occurrence is selected independently from the definition of R^* . In addition, it will be
10 apparent that combinations of substituents and/or variables are permissible only if such combinations result in stable compounds.

The phrase "imidazol-1-ylmethyl pyridazine derivative" as used herein, refers to compounds of Formula I, as well as pharmaceutically acceptable forms thereof.

"Pharmaceutically acceptable forms" of the compounds recited herein include
15 pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, hydrates, clathrates and prodrugs of such compounds, as well as all crystalline forms. As used herein, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt is an acid or base salt that is generally considered in the art to be suitable for use in contact with the tissues of human beings or animals without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problem or complication, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio. Such salts include
20 mineral and organic acid salts of basic residues such as amines, as well as alkali or organic salts of acidic residues such as carboxylic acids. Specific pharmaceutical salts include, but are not limited to, salts of acids such as hydrochloric, phosphoric, hydrobromic, malic, glycolic, fumaric, sulfuric, sulfamic, sulfanilic, formic, toluenesulfonic, methanesulfonic, benzene sulfonic, ethane disulfonic, 2-hydroxyethylsulfonic, nitric, benzoic, 2-acetoxybenzoic, citric, tartaric, lactic,
25 stearic, salicylic, glutamic, ascorbic, pamoic, succinic, fumaric, maleic, propionic, hydroxymaleic, hydroiodic, phenylacetic, alkanolic such as acetic, $\text{HOOC}-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{COOH}$ where n is 0-4, and the like. Similarly, pharmaceutically acceptable cations include, but are not limited to sodium, potassium, calcium, aluminum, lithium and ammonium. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize further pharmaceutically acceptable salts for the compounds provided
30 herein, including those listed by *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 17th ed., Mack Publishing Company, Easton, PA, p. 1418 (1985). In general, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt

can be synthesized from a parent compound that contains a basic or acidic moiety by any conventional chemical method, such as by reacting a free acid or base form of the compound with a stoichiometric amount of an appropriate base or acid in water, an organic solvent, or a mixture of the two; generally, nonaqueous media such as ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol or acetonitrile are preferred.

A "prodrug" is a compound that may not fully satisfy the structural requirements of Formula I, but is modified *in vivo*, following administration to a patient, to produce a compound of Formula I. For example, a prodrug may be an acylated derivative of a compound as provided herein. Prodrugs include compounds wherein hydroxy, amine or sulfhydryl groups are bonded to any group that, when administered to a mammalian subject, cleaves to form a free hydroxyl, amino, or sulfhydryl group, respectively. Examples of prodrugs include, but are not limited to, acetate, formate and benzoate derivatives of alcohol and amine functional groups within the compounds provided herein. Prodrugs of the compounds of Formula I may be prepared, for example, by modifying functional groups present in the compounds in such a way that the modifications are cleaved *in vivo* to a compound of Formula I.

A "substituent," as used herein, refers to a molecular moiety that is covalently bonded to an atom within a molecule of interest. For example, a "ring substituent" may be a moiety such as a halogen, alkyl group, haloalkyl group or other substituent discussed herein that is covalently bonded to an atom (preferably a carbon or nitrogen atom) that is a ring member. The term "substituted," as used herein, means that any one or more hydrogens on the designated atom is replaced with a selection from the indicated substituents, provided that the designated atom's normal valence is not exceeded, and that the substitution results in a stable compound (*i.e.*, a compound that can be isolated, characterized and tested for biological activity). When a substituent is oxo (*i.e.*, =O), then 2 hydrogens on the atom are replaced. When aromatic moieties are substituted by an oxo group, the aromatic ring is replaced by the corresponding partially unsaturated ring. For example a pyridyl group substituted by oxo is a pyridone.

The phrase "optionally substituted" indicates that a group may either be unsubstituted or substituted at one or more of any of the available positions, typically 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 positions, by one or more suitable substituents such as those disclosed herein. Optional substitution is also indicated by the phrase "substituted with from 0 to X substituents," in which X is the maximum number of substituents. Suitable substituents include, for example, halogen, cyano, amino,

hydroxy, nitro, azido, carboxamido, -COOH, SO₂NH₂, alkyl (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈alkyl), alkenyl (*e.g.*, C₂-C₈alkenyl), alkynyl (*e.g.*, C₂-C₈alkynyl), alkoxy (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈alkoxy), alkyl ether (*e.g.*, C₂-C₈alkyl ether), alkylthio (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈alkylthio), haloalkyl (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈haloalkyl), hydroxyalkyl (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈hydroxyalkyl), aminoalkyl (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈aminoalkyl), haloalkoxy (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈haloalkoxy),
5 alkanoyl (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈alkanoyl), alkanone (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈alkanone), alkanoyloxy (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈alkanoyloxy), alkoxycarbonyl (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈alkoxycarbonyl), mono- and di-(C₁-C₈alkyl)amino, mono- and di-(C₁-C₈alkyl)aminoC₁-C₈alkyl, mono- and di-(C₁-C₈alkyl)carboxamido, mono- and di-(C₁-C₈alkyl)sulfonamido, alkylsulfinyl (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈alkylsulfinyl), alkylsulfonyl (*e.g.*, C₁-C₈alkylsulfonyl), aryl (*e.g.*, phenyl), arylalkyl (*e.g.*, (C₆-C₁₈aryl)C₁-C₈alkyl, such as benzyl and
10 phenethyl), aryloxy (*e.g.*, C₆-C₁₈aryloxy such as phenoxy), arylalkoxy (*e.g.*, (C₆-C₁₈aryl)C₁-C₈alkoxy) and/or 3- to 8-membered heterocyclic groups such as coumarinyl, quinolinyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, imidazolyl, indolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, piperidinyl, morpholino or pyrrolidinyl. Certain groups within the formulas provided herein are optionally substituted with
15 from 1 to 3, 1 to 4 or 1 to 5 independently selected substituents.

A dash ("-") that is not between two letters or symbols is used to indicate a point of attachment for a substituent. For example, -CONH₂ is attached through the carbon atom.

As used herein, "alkyl" is intended to include both branched and straight-chain saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups, and where specified, having the specified number of carbon
20 atoms. Thus, the term C₁-C₆alkyl, as used herein, indicates an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. "C₀-C₄alkyl" refers to a bond or a C₁-C₄alkyl group. Alkyl groups include groups having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms (C₁-C₈alkyl), from 1 to 6 carbon atoms (C₁-C₆alkyl) and from 1 to 4 carbon atoms (C₁-C₄alkyl), such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, *sec*-butyl, *tert*-butyl, pentyl, 2-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, 2-hexyl, 3-hexyl, and 3-methylpentyl. In
25 certain embodiments, preferred alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, and 3-pentyl. "Aminoalkyl" is an alkyl group as defined herein substituted with one or more -NH₂ substituents. "Hydroxyalkyl" is a hydroxy group as defined herein substituted with one or more -OH substituents.

"Alkenyl" refers to a straight or branched hydrocarbon chain comprising one or more
30 unsaturated carbon-carbon bonds, such as ethenyl and propenyl. Alkenyl groups include C₂-

C₈alkenyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl and C₂-C₄alkenyl groups (which have from 2 to 8, 2 to 6 or 2 to 4 carbon atoms, respectively), such as ethenyl, allyl or isopropenyl.

"Alkynyl" refers to straight or branched hydrocarbon chains comprising one or more triple carbon-carbon bonds. Alkynyl groups include C₂-C₈alkynyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl and C₂-C₄alkynyl groups, which have from 2 to 8, 2 to 6 or 2 to 4 carbon atoms, respectively. Alkynyl groups include for example groups such as ethynyl and propynyl.

A "cycloalkyl" is a saturated cyclic group in which all ring members are carbon, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, and cyclohexyl. Such groups typically contain from 3 to about 8 ring carbon atoms; in certain embodiments, such groups have from 3 to 7 ring carbon atoms. Examples of cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl and bridged or caged saturated ring groups such as norbornane or adamantane and the like. If substituted, any ring carbon atom may be bonded to any indicated substituent, such as halogen, cyano, C₁-C₈alkyl, C₁-C₈alkoxy, or C₂-C₈alkanoyl.

In the term "(cycloalkyl)alkyl", "cycloalkyl" and "alkyl" are as defined above, and the point of attachment is on the alkyl group. This term encompasses, but is not limited to, cyclopropylmethyl, cyclohexylmethyl and cyclohexylethyl.

By "alkoxy," as used herein, is meant an alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl group as described above attached via an oxygen bridge. Alkoxy groups include C₁-C₆alkoxy and C₁-C₄alkoxy groups, which have from 1 to 6 or 1 to 4 carbon atoms, respectively. Methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, *sec*-butoxy, *tert*-butoxy, n-pentoxy, 2-pentoxy, 3-pentoxy, isopentoxy, neopentoxy, hexoxy, 2-hexoxy, 3-hexoxy, and 3-methylpentoxy are specific alkoxy groups. Similarly "alkylthio" refers to an alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl group as described above attached via a sulfur bridge.

As used herein, the term "alkylsulfinyl" refers to groups of the formula -(SO)-alkyl, in which the sulfur atom is the point of attachment. Alkylsulfinyl groups include C₁-C₆alkylsulfinyl and C₁-C₄alkylsulfinyl groups, which have from 1 to 6 or 1 to 4 carbon atoms, respectively.

"Alkylsulfonyl" refers to groups of the formula -(SO₂)-alkyl, in which the sulfur atom is the point of attachment. Alkylsulfonyl groups include C₁-C₆alkylsulfonyl and C₁-C₄alkylsulfonyl groups, which have from 1 to 6 or 1 to 4 carbon atoms, respectively. Methylsulfonyl is one representative alkylsulfonyl group.

"Alkylsulfonamido" refers to groups of the formula $-(SO_2)-NR_2$, in which the sulfur atom is the point of attachment and each R is independently hydrogen or alkyl. The term "mono- or di-(C₁-C₆alkyl)sulfonamido" refers to such groups in which one R is C₁-C₆alkyl and the other R is hydrogen or an independently chosen C₁-C₆alkyl.

5 The term "alkanoyl" refers to an alkyl group as defined above attached through a carbonyl bridge. Alkanoyl groups include C₂-C₈alkanoyl, C₂-C₆alkanoyl and C₂-C₄alkanoyl groups, which have from 2 to 8, 2 to 6 or 2 to 4 carbon atoms, respectively. "C₁alkanoyl" refers to $-(C=O)-H$, which (along with C₂-C₈alkanoyl) is encompassed by the term "C₁-C₈alkanoyl." Ethanoyl is C₂alkanoyl.

10 The term "oxo," as used herein, refers to a keto (C=O) group. An oxo group that is a substituent of a nonaromatic ring results in a conversion of $-CH_2-$ to $-C(=O)-$. It will be apparent that the introduction of an oxo substituent on an aromatic ring destroys the aromaticity.

15 An "alkanone" is an alkyl group as defined above with the indicated number of carbon atoms substituted at least one position with an oxo group. "C₃-C₈alkanone," "C₃-C₆alkanone" and "C₃-C₄alkanone" refer to an alkanone having from 3 to 8, 6 or 4 carbon atoms, respectively. By way of example, a C₃ alkanone group has the structure $-CH_2-(C=O)-CH_3$.

20 Similarly, "alkyl ether" refers to a linear or branched ether substituent linked via a carbon-carbon bond. Alkyl ether groups include C₂-C₈alkyl ether, C₂-C₆alkyl ether and C₂-C₄alkyl ether groups, which have 2 to 8, 6 or 4 carbon atoms, respectively. By way of example, a C₂ alkyl ether group has the structure $-CH_2-O-CH_3$.

25 "Alkylamino" refers to a secondary or tertiary amine substituent having the general structure $-NH-alkyl$ or $-N(alkyl)(alkyl)$, wherein each alkyl may be the same or different. Such groups include, for example, mono- and di-(C₁-C₈alkyl)amino groups, in which each alkyl may be the same or different and may contain from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, as well as mono- and di-(C₁-C₆alkyl)amino groups and mono- and di-(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino groups. Alkylaminoalkyl refers to an alkylamino group linked via an alkyl group (*i.e.*, a group having the general structure $-alkyl-NH-alkyl$ or $-alkyl-N(alkyl)(alkyl)$). Such groups include, for example, mono- and di-(C₁-C₈alkyl)aminoC₁-C₈alkyl, mono- and di-(C₁-C₆alkyl)aminoC₁-C₆alkyl and mono- and di-(C₁-C₄alkyl)aminoC₁-C₄alkyl, in which each alkyl may be the same or different. Examples of such
30 group include methylaminomethyl and diethylaminomethyl.

The term "halogen" includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. A "haloalkyl" is a branched or straight-chain alkyl group, substituted with 1 or more halogen atoms (*e.g.*, "haloC₁-C₈alkyl" groups have from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; "haloC₁-C₆alkyl" groups have from 1 to 6 carbon atoms). Examples of haloalkyl groups include, but are not limited to, mono-, di- or tri-fluoromethyl; mono-, di- or tri-chloromethyl; mono-, di-, tri-, tetra- or penta-fluoroethyl; and mono-, di-, tri-, tetra- or penta-chloroethyl. Typical haloalkyl groups are trifluoromethyl and difluoromethyl. Within certain compounds provided herein, not more than 5 or 3 haloalkyl groups are present. The term "haloalkoxy" refers to a haloalkyl group as defined above attached via an oxygen bridge. "HaloC₁-C₈alkoxy" groups have 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

As used herein, the term "aryl" indicates aromatic groups containing only carbon in the aromatic ring(s). Such aromatic groups may be further substituted with carbon or non-carbon atoms or groups. Typical aryl groups contain 1 to 3 separate, fused, spiro or pendant rings and from 6 to about 18 ring atoms, without heteroatoms as ring members. Representative aryl groups include phenyl, naphthyl, including 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl, and biphenyl.

The term "carbocycle" or "carbocyclic group" is used herein to indicate saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic groups having 1 ring or 2 fused, pendant or spiro rings, with 3 to 8 atoms in each ring, wherein all ring atoms are carbon. A carbocyclic group may be bound through any carbon atom that results in a stable structure, and may be substituted on any carbon atom if the resulting compound is stable. Carbocyclic groups include cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, and aryl groups. Bicyclic carbocyclic groups may have 1 cycloalkyl ring and 1 partially unsaturated or aromatic ring (*e.g.*, a tetrahydronaphthyl group).

A "heteroatom" is an atom other than carbon, such as oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen.

The term "heterocycle" or "heterocyclic group" is used to indicate saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic groups having 1 or 2 rings, with 3 to 8 atoms in each ring, and in at least one ring from 1 to 4 heteroatoms independently selected from N, O and S. The heterocyclic ring may be attached at any heteroatom or carbon atom that results in a stable structure, and may be substituted on carbon and/or nitrogen atom(s) if the resulting compound is stable. Any nitrogen and/or sulfur heteroatoms may optionally be oxidized, and any nitrogen may optionally be quaternized. Bicyclic heterocyclic groups may, but need not, contain 1 saturated ring and 1 partially unsaturated or aromatic ring (*e.g.*, a tetrahydroquinoliny group).

Certain heterocycles are "heteroaryl" (*i.e.*, groups that comprise at least one aromatic ring having from 1 to 4 heteroatoms), such as 5- to 7-membered monocyclic groups or 7- to 10-membered bicyclic groups. When the total number of S and O atoms in the heteroaryl group exceeds 1, then these heteroatoms are not adjacent to one another; preferably the total number of S and O atoms in the heteroaryl is not more than 1, 2 or 3, more preferably 1 or 2 and most preferably not more than 1. Examples of heteroaryl groups include pyridyl, furanyl, indolyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridizynyl, pyrazinyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thienyl, thiazolyl, triazolyl, isoxazolyl, quinolinyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, and 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinoline. A "5- or 6-membered heteroaryl" is a monocyclic heteroaryl having 5 or 6 ring members.

Other heterocycles are referred to herein as "heterocycloalkyl" (*i.e.*, saturated heterocycles). Heterocycloalkyl groups have from 3 to about 8 ring atoms, and more typically from 5 to 7 ring atoms. Examples of heterocycloalkyl groups include morpholinyl, piperazinyl and pyrrolidinyl.

The terms "GABA_A receptor" and "benzodiazepine receptor" refer to a protein complex that detectably binds GABA and mediates a dose dependent alteration in chloride conductance and membrane polarization. Receptors comprising naturally-occurring mammalian (especially human or rat) GABA_A receptor subunits are generally preferred, although subunits may be modified provided that any modifications do not substantially inhibit the receptor's ability to bind GABA (*i.e.*, at least 50% of the binding affinity of the receptor for GABA is retained). The binding affinity of a candidate GABA_A receptor for GABA may be evaluated using a standard ligand binding assay as provided herein. It will be apparent that there are a variety of GABA_A receptor subtypes that fall within the scope of the term "GABA_A receptor." These subtypes include, but are not limited to, $\alpha_2\beta_3\gamma_2$, $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma_2$, $\alpha_5\beta_3\gamma_2$, and $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2$ receptor subtypes. GABA_A receptors may be obtained from a variety of sources, such as from preparations of rat cortex or from cells expressing cloned human GABA_A receptors. Particular subtypes may be readily prepared using standard techniques (*e.g.*, by introducing mRNA encoded the desired subunits into a host cell, as described herein).

An "agonist" of a GABA_A receptor is a compound that enhances the activity of GABA at the GABA_A receptor. Agonists may, but need not, also enhance the binding of GABA to GABA_A receptor. The ability of a compound to act as a GABA_A agonist may be determined using an electrophysiological assay, such as the assay provided in Example 45.

An "inverse agonist" of a GABA_A receptor is a compound that reduces the activity of GABA at the GABA_A receptor. Inverse agonists, but need not, may also inhibit binding of GABA to the GABA_A receptor. The reduction of GABA-induced GABA_A receptor activity may be determined from an electrophysiological assay such as the assay of Example 45.

5 An "antagonist" of a GABA_A receptor, as used herein, is a compound that occupies the benzodiazepine site of the GABA_A receptor, but has no detectable effect on GABA activity at the GABA_A receptor. Such compounds can inhibit the action of agonists or inverse agonists. GABA_A receptor antagonist activity may be determined using a combination of a suitable GABA_A receptor binding assay, such as the assay provided in Example 44, and a suitable
10 functional assay, such as the electrophysiological assay provided in Example 45, herein.

A "GABA_A receptor modulator" is any compound that acts as a GABA_A receptor agonist, inverse agonist or antagonist. In certain embodiments, such a modulator may exhibit an affinity constant of less than 1 micromolar in a standard GABA_A receptor radioligand binding assay, or an EC₅₀ of less than 1 micromolar in an electrophysiological assay as provided in Example 45.

15 In other embodiments a GABA_A receptor modulator may exhibit an affinity constant or EC₅₀ of less than 500 nM, 200 nM, 100 nM, 50 nM, 25 nM, 10 nM or 5 nM.

A "GABA_A receptor modulatory amount" is an amount of GABA_A receptor modulator that results in an effective concentration of modulator at a target GABA_A receptor. An effective concentration is a concentration that is sufficient to result in a statistically significant (*i.e.*,
20 $p \leq 0.05$, which is determined using a conventional parametric statistical analysis method such as a student's T-test) inhibition of total specific binding of ³H-Flumazenil within the assay described in Example 44.

A GABA_A receptor modulator is said to have "high affinity" if the K_i at a GABA_A receptor is less than 1 micromolar, preferably less than 100 nanomolar or less than 10
25 nanomolar. A representative assay for determining K_i at the GABA_A receptor is provided in Example 44, herein. It will be apparent that the K_i may depend upon the receptor subtype used in the assay. In other words, a high affinity compound may be "subtype-specific" (*i.e.*, the K_i is at least 10-fold greater for one subtype than for another subtype). Such compounds are said to have high affinity for GABA_A receptor if the K_i for at least one GABA_A receptor subtype meets
30 the above criteria.

A GABA_A receptor modulator is said to have "high selectivity" if it binds to a GABA_A receptor with a K_i that is at least 10-fold lower, preferably at least 100-fold lower, than the K_i for binding to other membrane-bound receptors. In particular, the compound should have a K_i that is at least 10-fold greater at the following receptors than at a GABA_A receptor: serotonin,
5 dopamine, galanin, VR1, C5a, MCH, NPY, CRF, bradykinin and tackykinin. Assays to determine K_i at other receptors may be performed using standard binding assay protocols, such as using a commercially available membrane receptor binding assay (*e.g.*, the binding assays available from MDS PHARMA SERVICES, Toronto, Canada and CEREP, Redmond, WA).

A "patient" is any individual treated with a compound provided herein. Patients include
10 humans, as well as other animals such as companion animals and livestock. Patients may be afflicted with a CNS disorder, or may be free of such a condition (*i.e.*, treatment may be prophylactic).

A "CNS disorder" is a disease or condition of the central nervous system that is responsive to GABA_A receptor modulation in the patient. Such disorders include anxiety
15 disorders (*e.g.*, panic disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, agoraphobia, social phobia, specific phobia, dysthymia, adjustment disorders, separation anxiety, cyclothymia, and generalized anxiety disorder), stress disorders (*e.g.*, post-traumatic stress disorder, anticipatory anxiety acute stress disorder and acute stress disorder), depressive disorders (*e.g.*, depression, atypical depression, bipolar disorder and depressed phase of bipolar disorder), sleep disorders
20 (*e.g.*, primary insomnia, circadian rhythm sleep disorder, dyssomnia NOS, parasomnias including nightmare disorder, sleep terror disorder, sleep disorders secondary to depression, anxiety and/or other mental disorders and substance-induced sleep disorder), cognitive disorders (*e.g.*, cognition impairment, mild cognitive impairment (MCI), age-related cognitive decline (ARCD), schizophrenia, traumatic brain injury, Down's Syndrome, neurodegenerative diseases
25 such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease, and stroke), AIDS-associated dementia, dementia associated with depression, anxiety or psychosis, attention deficit disorders (*e.g.*, attention deficit disorder and attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder), convulsive disorders (*e.g.*, epilepsy), benzodiazepine overdose and drug and alcohol addiction.

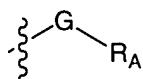
A "CNS agent" is any drug used to treat or prevent a CNS disorder. CNS agents include,
30 for example: serotonin receptor (*e.g.*, 5-HT_{1A}) agonists and antagonists and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs); neurokinin receptor antagonists; corticotropin releasing factor

receptor (CRF₁) antagonists; melatonin receptor agonists; nicotinic agonists; muscarinic agents; acetylcholinesterase inhibitors and dopamine receptor agonists.

SUBSTITUTED IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL PYRIDAZINE DERIVATIVES

As noted above, the present invention provides compounds or Formula I, with the
5 variables as described above, as well as pharmaceutically acceptable forms of such compounds.

Within Formula I, representative R₁ groups include, for example: (a) hydrogen and halogen; and (b) groups of the formula:



wherein: G is a bond, -NH-, -N(R_B)-, -O- or -C(=O)-; and R_A and each R_B are independently
10 selected from C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thienyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, thiazolyl and pyrazinyl, each of which is substituted with from 0 to 4 substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, cyano, amino, C₁-C₂alkyl, and C₁-C₂alkoxy. Within certain such embodiments, R₁ is: (a) hydrogen or halogen; or (b) C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₂-C₄alkanoyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl,
15 thienyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, thiazolyl or pyrimidinyl, each of which is unsubstituted or substituted with halogen, hydroxy or C₁-C₂alkoxy.

R₂, in certain compounds of Formula I, is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl. In one group of such compounds, R₂ is hydrogen; in an other group of such compounds, R₂ is methyl.

R₃, in certain compounds of Formula I, is hydrogen, halogen, amino, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-
20 C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆haloalkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₁-C₆haloalkoxy or mono- or di-(C₁-C₆alkyl)amino. Representative R₃ groups include, for example, hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, and mono- and di-(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino.

Within certain compounds of Formula I, R₄ represents 0, 1 or 2 substituents independently chosen from halogen, hydroxy, methyl, ethyl, methoxy and trifluoromethyl. In
25 one such embodiment, R₄ represents 0 substituents.

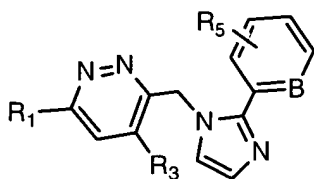
Ar, in certain embodiments of Formula I, represents phenyl, pyrimidyl or pyridyl, each of which is substituted with from 0 to 4 substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, amino, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆alkenyl, C₁-C₆alkynyl, C₁-C₆haloalkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₁-C₆haloalkoxy, C₃-C₇cycloalkyl(C₀-C₆alkyl), C₃-C₇cycloalkyl(C₁-C₆alkoxy), 3- to 7-membered
30 heterocycloalkyl(C₀-C₈alkyl), C₁-C₈aminoalkyl, C₁-C₆hydroxyalkyl, and mono- and di-(C₁-

C₆alkyl)amino(C₀-C₆alkyl). In certain such compounds, Ar represents phenyl or pyridyl, each of which is substituted with from 0 to 3 substituents independently chosen from chloro, fluoro, hydroxy, cyano, amino, C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, C₁-C₂alkylamino, C₁-C₂haloalkyl, and C₁-C₂haloalkoxy. Representative Ar groups include, for example, phenyl and 2-pyridyl, each of which is substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents independently chosen from fluoro, chloro and methyl.

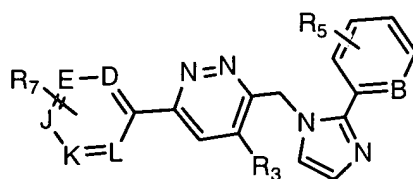
Within additional embodiments, compounds provided herein satisfy one or more of Formulas II -VII, in which R₁ and R₃ are as described for Formula I; B is CH or N; D, E, J, K and L are independently CH or N; R₅ represents from 0 to 3 substituents independently chosen from halogen, cyano and C₁-C₄alkyl; R₇ represents from 0 to 3 substituents independently chosen from halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy, and C₁-C₄haloalkyl; and



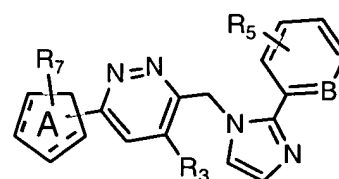
is a 5-membered heterocyclic ring:



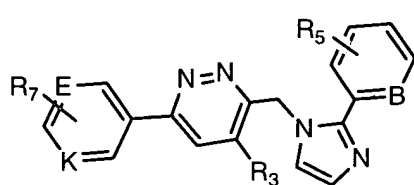
Formula II



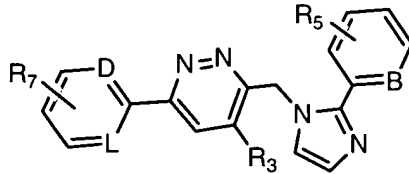
Formula III



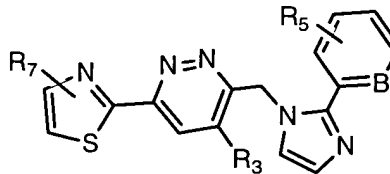
Formula IV



Formula V



Formula VI



Formula VII

In certain embodiments of Formulas II-VII, R₃ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₄alkoxy or mono- or di-(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino. Within certain embodiments of Formula II, R₁ is (a) hydrogen or halogen; or (b) C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆alkenyl, C₁-C₆alkynyl, mono- or di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino, piperidiny, C₁-C₆alkoxy, or C₁-C₆alkanoyl, each of which is optionally substituted with hydroxy or C₁-C₄alkoxy. In further embodiments, R₁ is C₁-C₆alkoxy. Representative groups designated



in Formula IV include, for example, furanyl, imidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrrolyl, thiazolyl, and thienyl. R₇, in certain compounds, represents 0 or 1 substituent; in other compounds R₇ represents 0 substituents.

Compounds provided herein detectably alter (modulate) ligand binding to GABA_A receptor, as determined using a standard *in vitro* receptor binding assay. References herein to a "GABA_A receptor ligand binding assay" are intended to refer to the standard *in vitro* receptor binding assay provided in Example 44. Briefly, a competition assay may be performed in which
5 a GABA_A receptor preparation is incubated with labeled (*e.g.*, ³H) ligand, such as Flumazenil, and unlabeled test compound. Incubation with a compound that detectably modulates ligand binding to GABA_A receptor will result in a decrease or increase in the amount of label bound to the GABA_A receptor preparation, relative to the amount of label bound in the absence of the compound. Preferably, such a compound will exhibit a K_i at GABA_A receptor of less than 1
10 micromolar, more preferably less than 500 nM, 100 nM, 20 nM or 10 nM. The GABA_A receptor used to determine *in vitro* binding may be obtained from a variety of sources, for example from preparations of rat cortex or from cells expressing cloned human GABA_A receptors.

In certain embodiments, preferred compounds have favorable pharmacological properties, including oral bioavailability (such that a sub-lethal or preferably a pharmaceutically
15 acceptable oral dose, preferably less than 2 grams, more preferably less than or equal to one gram or 200 mg, can provide a detectable *in vivo* effect), low toxicity (a preferred compound is nontoxic when a GABA_A receptor-modulatory amount is administered to a subject), minimal side effects (a preferred compound produces side effects comparable to placebo when a GABA_A receptor-modulatory amount of the compound is administered to a subject), low serum protein
20 binding, and a suitable *in vitro* and *in vivo* half-life (a preferred compound exhibits an *in vitro* half-life that is equal to an *in vivo* half-life allowing for Q.I.D. dosing, preferably T.I.D. dosing, more preferably B.I.D. dosing, and most preferably once-a-day dosing). Distribution in the body to sites of complement activity is also desirable (*e.g.*, compounds used to treat CNS disorders will preferably penetrate the blood brain barrier, while low brain levels of compounds used to
25 treat peripheral disorders are typically preferred).

Routine assays that are well known in the art may be used to assess these properties, and identify superior compounds for a particular use. For example, assays used to predict bioavailability include transport across human intestinal cell monolayers, such as Caco-2 cell monolayers. Penetration of the blood brain barrier of a compound in humans may be predicted
30 from the brain levels of the compound in laboratory animals given the compound (*e.g.*, intravenously). Serum protein binding may be predicted from albumin binding assays, such as

those described by Oravcová, et al. (1996) *Journal of Chromatography B* 677:1-27. Compound half-life is inversely proportional to the frequency of dosage of a compound required to achieve an effective amount. *In vitro* half-lives of compounds may be predicted from assays of microsomal half-life as described by Kuhnz and Gieschen (1998) *Drug Metabolism and Disposition* 26:1120-27.

As noted above, preferred compounds provided herein are nontoxic. In general, the term "nontoxic" as used herein shall be understood in a relative sense and is intended to refer to any substance that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") for administration to mammals (preferably humans) or, in keeping with established criteria, is susceptible to approval by the FDA for administration to mammals (preferably humans). In addition, a highly preferred nontoxic compound generally satisfies one or more of the following criteria: (1) does not substantially inhibit cellular ATP production; (2) does not significantly prolong heart QT intervals; (3) does not cause substantial liver enlargement, and (4) does not cause substantial release of liver enzymes.

As used herein, a compound that "does not substantially inhibit cellular ATP production" is a compound that satisfies the criteria set forth in Example 46, herein. In other words, cells treated as described in Example 46 with 100 μ M of such a compound exhibit ATP levels that are at least 50% of the ATP levels detected in untreated cells. In more highly preferred embodiments, such cells exhibit ATP levels that are at least 80% of the ATP levels detected in untreated cells.

A compound that "does not significantly prolong heart QT intervals" is a compound that does not result in a statistically significant prolongation of heart QT intervals (as determined by electrocardiography) in guinea pigs, minipigs or dogs upon administration of twice the minimum dose yielding a therapeutically effective *in vivo* concentration. In certain preferred embodiments, a dose of 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 5, 10, 40 or 50 mg/kg administered parenterally or orally does not result in a statistically significant prolongation of heart QT intervals. By "statistically significant" is meant results varying from control at the $p < 0.1$ level or more preferably at the $p < 0.05$ level of significance as measured using a standard parametric assay of statistical significance such as a student's T test.

A compound "does not cause substantial liver enlargement" if daily treatment of laboratory rodents (*e.g.*, mice or rats) for 5-10 days with twice the minimum dose that yields a

therapeutically effective *in vivo* concentration results in an increase in liver to body weight ratio that is no more than 100% over matched controls. In more highly preferred embodiments, such doses do not cause liver enlargement of more than 75% or 50% over matched controls. If non-rodent mammals (*e.g.*, dogs) are used, such doses should not result in an increase of liver to body weight ratio of more than 50%, preferably not more than 25%, and more preferably not more than 10% over matched untreated controls. Preferred doses within such assays include 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 5, 10, 40 or 50 mg/kg administered parenterally or orally.

Similarly, a compound "does not promote substantial release of liver enzymes" if administration of twice the minimum dose yielding a therapeutically effective *in vivo* concentration does not elevate serum levels of ALT, LDH or AST in laboratory rodents by more than 100% over matched mock-treated controls. In more highly preferred embodiments, such doses do not elevate such serum levels by more than 75% or 50% over matched controls. Alternately, a compound "does not promote substantial release of liver enzymes" if, in an *in vitro* hepatocyte assay, concentrations (in culture media or other such solutions that are contacted and incubated with hepatocytes *in vitro*) equivalent to two-fold the minimum *in vivo* therapeutic concentration of the compound do not cause detectable release of any of such liver enzymes into culture medium above baseline levels seen in media from matched mock-treated control cells. In more highly preferred embodiments, there is no detectable release of any of such liver enzymes into culture medium above baseline levels when such compound concentrations are five-fold, and preferably ten-fold the minimum *in vivo* therapeutic concentration of the compound.

In other embodiments, certain preferred compounds do not inhibit or induce microsomal cytochrome P450 enzyme activities, such as CYP1A2 activity, CYP2A6 activity, CYP2C9 activity, CYP2C19 activity, CYP2D6 activity, CYP2E1 activity or CYP3A4 activity at a concentration equal to the minimum therapeutically effective *in vivo* concentration.

Certain preferred compounds are not clastogenic or mutagenic (*e.g.*, as determined using standard assays such as the Chinese hamster ovary cell *in vitro* micronucleus assay, the mouse lymphoma assay, the human lymphocyte chromosomal aberration assay, the rodent bone marrow micronucleus assay, the Ames test or the like) at a concentration equal to the minimum therapeutically effective *in vivo* concentration. In other embodiments, certain preferred compounds do not induce sister chromatid exchange (*e.g.*, in Chinese hamster ovary cells) at such concentrations.

For detection purposes, as discussed in more detail below, compounds provided herein may be isotopically-labeled or radiolabeled. Such compounds are identical to those described above, but for the fact that one or more atoms are replaced by an atom having an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number usually found in nature. Examples of isotopes that can be incorporated into compounds provided herein include isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorous, fluorine and chlorine, such as ^2H , ^3H , ^{11}C , ^{13}C , ^{14}C , ^{15}N , ^{18}O , ^{17}O , ^{31}P , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ^{18}F and ^{36}Cl . In addition, substitution with heavy isotopes such as deuterium (*i.e.*, ^2H) can afford certain therapeutic advantages resulting from greater metabolic stability, such as increased *in vivo* half-life or reduced dosage requirements and, hence, may be preferred in some circumstances.

As noted above, different stereoisomeric forms, such as racemates and optically active forms, are encompassed by the present invention. In certain embodiments, it may be desirable to obtain single enantiomers (*i.e.*, optically active forms). Standard methods for preparing single enantiomers include asymmetric synthesis and resolution of the racemates. Resolution of the racemates can be accomplished by conventional methods such as crystallization in the presence of a resolving agent, or chromatography using, for example, a chiral HPLC column.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising at least one GABA_A receptor modulator provided herein, together with at least one physiologically acceptable carrier or excipient. Such compounds may be used for treating patients in which GABA_A receptor modulation is desirable (*e.g.*, patients undergoing painful procedures who would benefit from the induction of amnesia, or those suffering from anxiety, depression, sleep disorders or cognitive impairment). Pharmaceutical compositions may comprise, for example, water, buffers (*e.g.*, neutral buffered saline or phosphate buffered saline), ethanol, mineral oil, vegetable oil, dimethylsulfoxide, carbohydrates (*e.g.*, glucose, mannose, sucrose or dextrans), mannitol, proteins, adjuvants, polypeptides or amino acids such as glycine, antioxidants, chelating agents such as EDTA or glutathione and/or preservatives. Preferred pharmaceutical compositions are formulated for oral delivery to humans or other animals (*e.g.*, companion animals such as dogs or cats). If desired, other active ingredients may also be included, such as additional CNS-active agents.

Pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated for any appropriate manner of administration, including, for example, topical, oral, nasal, rectal or parenteral administration. The term parenteral as used herein includes subcutaneous, intradermal, intravascular (*e.g.*, intravenous), intramuscular, spinal, intracranial, intrathecal and intraperitoneal injection, as well as any similar injection or infusion technique. In certain embodiments, compositions in a form suitable for oral use are preferred. Such forms include, for example, tablets, troches, lozenges, aqueous or oily suspensions, dispersible powders or granules, emulsion, hard or soft capsules, or syrups or elixirs. Within yet other embodiments, compositions of the present invention may be formulated as a lyophilizate.

Compositions intended for oral use may further comprise one or more components such as sweetening agents, flavoring agents, coloring agents and preserving agents in order to provide appealing and palatable preparations. Tablets contain the active ingredient in admixture with physiologically acceptable excipients that are suitable for the manufacture of tablets. Such excipients include, for example, inert diluents (*e.g.*, calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate, lactose, calcium phosphate or sodium phosphate), granulating and disintegrating agents (*e.g.*, corn starch or alginic acid), binding agents (*e.g.*, starch, gelatin or acacia) and lubricating agents (*e.g.*, magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc). The tablets may be uncoated or they may be coated by known techniques to delay disintegration and absorption in the gastrointestinal tract and thereby provide a sustained action over a longer period. For example, a time delay material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate may be employed.

Formulations for oral use may also be presented as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent (*e.g.*, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin), or as soft gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil medium (*e.g.*, peanut oil, liquid paraffin or olive oil).

Aqueous suspensions comprise the active materials in admixture with one or more excipients suitable for the manufacture of aqueous suspensions. Such excipients include suspending agents (*e.g.*, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydropropylmethylcellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia); and dispersing or wetting agents (*e.g.*, naturally-occurring phosphatides such as lecithin, condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty acids such as polyoxyethylene stearate, condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols such as

heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides such as polyethylene sorbitan monooleate). Aqueous suspensions may also contain
5 one or more preservatives, for example ethyl, or n-propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, one or more coloring agents, one or more flavoring agents, and one or more sweetening agents, such as sucrose or saccharin.

Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredients in a vegetable oil (*e.g.*, arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil) or in a mineral oil such as liquid
10 paraffin. The oily suspensions may contain a thickening agent such as beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set forth above, and/or flavoring agents may be added to provide palatable oral preparations. Such suspension may be preserved by the addition of an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid.

Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by
15 the addition of water provide the active ingredient in admixture with a dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents are exemplified by those already mentioned above. Additional excipients, such as sweetening, flavoring and coloring agents, may also be present.

Pharmaceutical compositions may also be in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily
20 phase may be a vegetable oil (*e.g.*, olive oil or arachis oil) or a mineral oil (*e.g.*, liquid paraffin) or mixtures thereof. Suitable emulsifying agents may be naturally-occurring gums (*e.g.*, gum acacia or gum tragacanth), naturally-occurring phosphatides (*e.g.*, soy bean, lecithin, and esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol), anhydrides (*e.g.*, sorbitan monooleate) and condensation products of partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol with ethylene oxide
25 (*e.g.*, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate). The emulsions may also contain sweetening and/or flavoring agents.

Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with sweetening agents, such as glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol or sucrose. Such formulations may also comprise one or more demulcents, preservatives, flavoring agents and/or coloring agents.

30 A pharmaceutical composition may be prepared as a sterile injectible aqueous or oleaginous suspension. The compound, depending on the vehicle and concentration used, can

either be suspended or dissolved in the vehicle. Such a composition may be formulated according to the known art using suitable dispersing, wetting agents and/or suspending agents such as those mentioned above. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, 1,3-butanediol, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils may be employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil may be employed, including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid find use in the preparation of injectible compositions, and adjuvants such as local anesthetics, preservatives and/or buffering agents can be dissolved in the vehicle.

Pharmaceutical compositions may also be prepared in the form of suppositories (*e.g.*, for rectal administration). Such compositions can be prepared by mixing the drug with a suitable non-irritating excipient that is solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at the rectal temperature and will therefore melt in the rectum to release the drug. Suitable excipients include, for example, cocoa butter and polyethylene glycols.

For administration to non-human animals, the composition may also be added to animal feed or drinking water. It may be convenient to formulate animal feed and drinking water compositions so that the animal takes in an appropriate quantity of the composition along with its diet. It may also be convenient to present the composition as a premix for addition to feed or drinking water.

Pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated as sustained release formulations (*i.e.*, a formulation such as a capsule that effects a slow release of compound following administration). Such formulations may generally be prepared using well known technology and administered by, for example, oral, rectal or subcutaneous implantation, or by implantation at the desired target site. Carriers for use within such formulations are biocompatible, and may also be biodegradable; preferably the formulation provides a relatively constant level of active compound release. The amount of compound contained within a sustained release formulation depends upon the site of implantation, the rate and expected duration of release and the nature of the condition to be treated or prevented.

Compounds provided herein are generally present within a pharmaceutical composition in a therapeutically effective amount. A therapeutically effective amount is an amount that results in a discernible patient benefit, such as diminution of symptoms of a CNS disorder. A

preferred concentration is one sufficient to inhibit the binding of GABA_A receptor ligand to GABA_A receptor *in vitro*. Compositions providing dosage levels ranging from about 0.1 mg to about 140 mg per kilogram of body weight per day are preferred (about 0.5 mg to about 7 g per human patient per day). The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of administration. Dosage unit forms will generally contain between from about 1 mg to about 500 mg of an active ingredient. It will be understood, however, that the optimal dose for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors, including the activity of the specific compound employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the time and route of administration; the rate of excretion; any simultaneous treatment, such as a drug combination; and the type and severity of the particular disease undergoing treatment. Optimal dosages may be established using routine testing, and procedures that are well known in the art.

Pharmaceutical compositions may be packaged for treating a CNS disorder such as anxiety, depression, a sleep disorder, attention deficit disorder or Alzheimer's dementia. Packaged pharmaceutical preparations include a container holding a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound as described herein and instructions (*e.g.*, labeling) indicating that the contained composition is to be used for treating the CNS disorder.

METHODS OF USE

Within certain aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of a CNS disorder. In other words, therapeutic methods provided herein may be used to treat an existing disorder, or may be used to prevent, decrease the severity of, or delay the onset of such a disorder in a patient who is free of detectable CNS disorder. CNS disorders are discussed in more detail below, and may be diagnosed and monitored using criteria that have been established in the art. Alternatively, or in addition, compounds provided herein may be administered to a patient to improve short-term memory. Patients include humans, domesticated companion animals (pets, such as dogs) and livestock animals, with dosages and treatment regimes as described above.

Frequency of dosage may vary, depending on the compound used and the particular disease to be treated or prevented. In general, for treatment of most disorders, a dosage regimen of 4 times daily or less is preferred. For the treatment of sleep disorders a single dose that

rapidly reaches effective concentrations is desirable. Patients may generally be monitored for therapeutic effectiveness using assays suitable for the condition being treated or prevented, which will be familiar to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Within preferred embodiments, compounds provided herein are used to treat patients in need of such treatment. In general, such patients are treated with a GABA_A receptor modulatory amount of a compound of Formula I (or a pharmaceutically acceptable form thereof), preferably the amount is sufficient to alter one or more symptoms of a CNS disorder. Compounds that act as agonists at $\alpha_2\beta_3\gamma_2$ and $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma_2$ receptor subtypes are particularly useful in treating anxiety disorders such as panic disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder and generalized anxiety disorder; stress disorders including post-traumatic stress, and acute stress disorders. Compounds that act as agonists at $\alpha_2\beta_3\gamma_2$ and $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma_2$ receptor subtypes are also useful in treating depressive or bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and sleep disorders, and may be used in the treatment of age-related cognitive decline and Alzheimer's disease. Compounds that act as inverse agonists at the $\alpha_5\beta_3\gamma_2$ receptor subtype or $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2$ and $\alpha_5\beta_3\gamma_2$ receptor subtypes are particularly useful in treating cognitive disorders including those resulting from Down's Syndrome, neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease, and stroke related dementia. Compounds that act as inverse agonists at the $\alpha_5\beta_3\gamma_2$ receptor subtype are particularly useful in treating cognitive disorders through the enhancement of memory, and particularly short-term memory, in memory-impaired patients; while those that act as agonists at the $\alpha_5\beta_3\gamma_2$ receptor subtype are particularly useful for the induction of amnesia. Compounds that act as agonists at the $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2$ receptor subtype are useful in treating convulsive disorders such as epilepsy. Compounds that act as antagonists at the benzodiazepine site are useful in reversing the effect of benzodiazepine overdose and in treating drug and alcohol addiction.

CNS disorders that can be treated using compounds and compositions provided herein include:

Depression, e.g., depression, atypical depression, bipolar disorder, depressed phase of bipolar disorder.

Anxiety, e.g., general anxiety disorder (GAD), agoraphobia, panic disorder +/- agoraphobia, social phobia, specific phobia, Post traumatic stress disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), dysthymia, adjustment disorders with disturbance of mood and anxiety, separation

anxiety disorder, anticipatory anxiety acute stress disorder, adjustment disorders, cyclothymia.

Sleep disorders, *e.g.*, sleep disorders including primary insomnia, circadian rhythm sleep disorder, dyssomnia NOS, parasomnias, including nightmare disorder, sleep terror disorder, sleep disorders secondary to depression and/or anxiety or other mental disorders, substance induced sleep disorder.

Cognition Impairment, *e.g.*, cognition impairment, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, mild cognitive impairment (MCI), age-related cognitive decline (ARCD), stroke, traumatic brain injury, AIDS associated dementia, and dementia associated with depression, anxiety and psychosis (including schizophrenia and hallucinatory disorders).

Attention Deficit Disorder, *e.g.*, attention deficit disorder (ADD), and attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Speech disorders, *e.g.*, motor tic, clonic stuttering, dysfluency, speech blockage, dysarthria, Tourette's Syndrome and logospasm.

Compounds and compositions provided herein can also be used to improve short-term memory (working memory) in a patient. A therapeutically effective amount of a compound for improving short-term memory loss is an amount sufficient to result in a statistically significant improvement in any standard test of short-term memory function, including forward digit span and serial rote learning. For example, such a test may be designed to evaluate the ability of a patient to recall words or letters. Alternatively, a more complete neurophysical evaluation may be used to assess short-term memory function. Patients treated in order to improve short-term memory may, but need not, have been diagnosed with memory impairment or considered predisposed to development of such impairment.

In a separate aspect, the present invention provides methods for potentiating the action (or therapeutic effect) of other CNS agent(s). Such methods comprise administering a GABA_A receptor modulatory amount of a compound provided herein in combination with another CNS agent. Such CNS agents include, but are not limited to the following: for anxiety, serotonin receptor (*e.g.*, 5-HT_{1A}) agonists and antagonists; for anxiety and depression, neurokinin receptor antagonists or corticotropin releasing factor receptor (CRF₁) antagonists; for sleep disorders, melatonin receptor agonists; and for neurodegenerative disorders, such as Alzheimer's dementia, nicotinic agonists, muscarinic agents, acetylcholinesterase inhibitors and dopamine receptor

agonists. Within certain embodiments, the present invention provides a method of potentiating the antidepressant activity of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) by administering an effective amount of a GABA agonist compound provided herein in combination with an SSRI. An effective amount of compound is an amount sufficient to result in a detectable change in patient symptoms, when compared to a patient treated with the other CNS agent alone. Combination administration can be carried out using well known techniques (*e.g.*, as described by Da-Rocha, et al. (1997) *J. Psychopharmacology* 11(3):211-218; Smith, et al. (1998) *Am. J. Psychiatry* 155(10):1339-45; and Le, et al. (1996) *Alcohol and Alcoholism* 31(suppl.):127-132. See also PCT International Publication Nos. WO 99/47142; WO 99/47171; WO 99/47131 and WO 99/37303.

The present invention also pertains to methods of inhibiting the binding of benzodiazepine compounds (*i.e.*, compounds that comprise the benzodiazepine ring structure), such as RO15-1788 or GABA, to GABA_A receptor. Such methods involve contacting a GABA_A receptor modulatory amount of a compound provided herein with cells expressing GABA_A receptor. This method includes, but is not limited to, inhibiting the binding of benzodiazepine compounds to GABA_A receptors *in vivo* (*e.g.*, in a patient given an amount of a GABA_A receptor modulator provided herein that would be sufficient to inhibit the binding of benzodiazepine compounds or GABA to GABA_A receptor *in vitro*). In one embodiment, such methods are useful in treating benzodiazepine drug overdose. The amount of GABA_A receptor modulator that is sufficient to inhibit the binding of a benzodiazepine compound to GABA_A receptor may be readily determined via a GABA_A receptor binding assay as described in Example 44.

Within separate aspects, the present invention provides a variety of *in vitro* uses for the GABA_A receptor modulators provided herein. For example, such compounds may be used as probes for the detection and localization of GABA_A receptors, in samples such as tissue sections, as positive controls in assays for receptor activity, as standards and reagents for determining the ability of a candidate agent to bind to GABA_A receptor, or as radiotracers for positron emission tomography (PET) imaging or for single photon emission computerized tomography (SPECT). Such assays can be used to characterize GABA_A receptors in living subjects. Such compounds are also useful as standards and reagents in determining the ability of a potential pharmaceutical to bind to GABA_A receptor.

Within methods for determining the presence or absence of GABA_A receptor in a sample, a sample may be incubated with a GABA_A receptor modulator as provided herein under conditions that permit binding of the GABA_A receptor modulator to GABA_A receptor. The amount of GABA_A receptor modulator bound to GABA_A receptor in the sample is then detected.

5 For example, a GABA_A receptor modulator may be labeled using any of a variety of well known techniques (*e.g.*, radiolabeled with a radionuclide such as tritium, as described herein), and incubated with the sample (which may be, for example, a preparation of cultured cells, a tissue preparation or a fraction thereof). A suitable incubation time may generally be determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. Following incubation, unbound
10 compound is removed, and bound compound detected using any method suitable for the label employed (*e.g.*, autoradiography or scintillation counting for radiolabeled compounds; spectroscopic methods may be used to detect luminescent groups and fluorescent groups). As a control, a matched sample may be simultaneously contacted with radiolabeled compound and a greater amount of unlabeled compound. Unbound labeled and unlabeled compound is then
15 removed in the same fashion, and bound label is detected. A greater amount of detectable label in the test sample than in the control indicates the presence of GABA_A receptor in the sample. Detection assays, including receptor autoradiography (receptor mapping) of GABA_A receptors in cultured cells or tissue samples may be performed as described by Kuhar in sections 8.1.1 to 8.1.9 of Current Protocols in Pharmacology (1998) John Wiley & Sons, New York.

20 For example, GABA_A receptor modulators provided herein may be used for detecting GABA_A receptors in cell or tissue samples. This may be done by preparing a plurality of matched cell or tissue samples, at least one of which is prepared as an experimental sample and at least one of which is prepared as a control sample. The experimental sample is prepared by contacting (under conditions that permit binding of RO15-1788 to GABA_A receptors within cell
25 and tissue samples) at least one of the matched cell or tissue samples that has not previously been contacted with any GABA_A receptor modulator provided herein with an experimental solution comprising a detectably-labeled preparation of the selected GABA_A receptor modulator at the first measured molar concentration. The control sample is prepared in the same manner as the experimental sample and also contains an unlabelled preparation of the same compound at a
30 greater molar concentration.

The experimental and control samples are then washed to remove unbound detectably-labeled compound. The amount of remaining bound detectably-labeled compound is then measured and the amount of detectably-labeled compound in the experimental and control samples is compared. The detection of a greater amount of detectable label in the washed
5 experimental sample(s) than in control sample(s) demonstrates the presence of GABA_A receptor in the experimental sample.

The detectably-labeled GABA_A receptor modulator used in this procedure may be labeled with a radioactive label or a directly or indirectly luminescent label. When tissue sections are used in this procedure and the label is a radiolabel, the bound, labeled compound may be
10 detected autoradiographically.

Compounds provided herein may also be used within a variety of well known cell culture and cell separation methods. For example, compounds may be linked to the interior surface of a tissue culture plate or other cell culture support, for use in immobilizing GABA_A receptor-expressing cells for screens, assays and growth in culture. Such linkage may be performed by
15 any suitable technique, such as the methods described above, as well as other standard techniques. Compounds may also be used to facilitate cell identification and sorting *in vitro*, permitting the selection of cells expressing a GABA_A receptor. Preferably, the compound(s) for use in such methods are labeled as described herein. Within one preferred embodiment, a compound linked to a fluorescent marker, such as fluorescein, is contacted with the cells, which
20 are then analyzed by fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS).

Within other aspects, methods are provided for modulating binding of ligand to a GABA_A receptor *in vitro* or *in vivo*, comprising contacting a GABA_A receptor with a sufficient amount of a GABA_A receptor modulator provided herein, under conditions suitable for binding of ligand to the receptor. The GABA_A receptor may be present in solution, in a cultured or
25 isolated cell preparation or within a patient. Preferably, the GABA_A receptor is present in the brain of a mammal. In general, the amount of compound contacted with the receptor should be sufficient to modulate ligand binding to GABA_A receptor *in vitro* within, for example, a binding assay as described in Example 44.

Also provided herein are methods for altering the signal-transducing activity of cellular
30 GABA_A receptor (particularly the chloride ion conductance), by contacting GABA_A receptor, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*, with a sufficient amount of a compound as described above, under

conditions suitable for binding of Flumazenil to the receptor. The GABA_A receptor may be present in solution, in a cultured or isolated cell or cell membrane preparation or within a patient, and the amount of compound may be an amount that would be sufficient to alter the signal-transducing activity of GABA_A receptor *in vitro*. In certain embodiments, the amount of compound contacted with the receptor should be sufficient to modulate Flumazenil binding to GABA_A receptor *in vitro* within, for example, a binding assay as described in Example 44. An effect on signal-transducing activity may be assessed as an alteration in the electrophysiology of the cells, using standard techniques. The amount of a compound that would be sufficient to alter the signal-transducing activity of GABA_A receptors may be determined via a GABA_A receptor signal transduction assay, such as the assay described in Example 45. The cells expressing the GABA receptors *in vivo* may be, but are not limited to, neuronal cells or brain cells. Such cells may be contacted with compounds of the invention through contact with a body fluid containing the compound, for example through contact with cerebrospinal fluid. Alteration of the signal-transducing activity of GABA_A receptors in cells *in vitro* may be determined from a detectable change in the electrophysiology of cells expressing GABA_A receptors, when such cells are contacted with a compound of the invention in the presence of GABA.

Intracellular recording or patch-clamp recording may be used to quantitate changes in electrophysiology of cells. A reproducible change in behavior of an animal given a compound of the invention may also be taken to indicate that a change in the electrophysiology of the animal's cells expressing GABA_A receptors has occurred.

PREPARATION OF COMPOUNDS

Compounds provided herein may generally be prepared using standard synthetic methods. Starting materials are generally readily available from commercial sources, such as Sigma-Aldrich Corp. (St. Louis, MO), or may be prepared as described herein. Representative procedures suitable for the preparation of compounds of Formula I are outlined in Schemes 1-4, herein, which are not to be construed as limiting the invention in scope or spirit to the specific reagents and conditions shown in them. Those having skill in the art will recognize that the reagents and conditions may be varied and additional steps employed to produce compounds encompassed by the present invention. In some cases, protection of reactive functionalities may be necessary to achieve the desired transformations. In general, such need for protecting groups, as well as the conditions necessary to attach and remove such groups, will be apparent to those

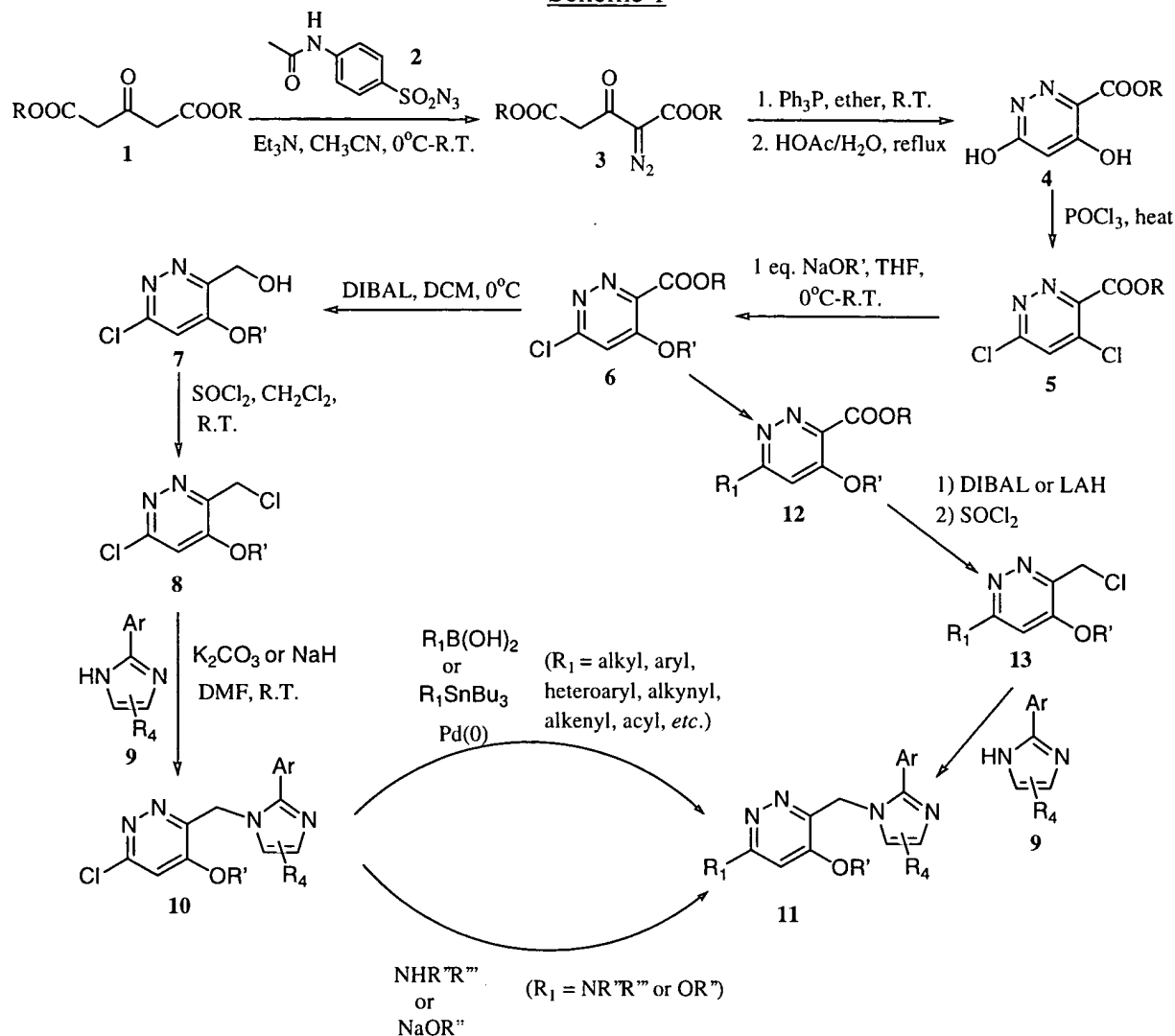
skilled in the art of organic synthesis. Unless otherwise stated in the schemes below, the variables are as defined in Formula I.

Abbreviations used in Schemes 1-4 and the accompanying Examples are as follows:

ABBREVIATIONS USED

5	Bu	butyl
	CDCl ₃	deuterated chloroform
	δ	chemical shift
	DCM	dichloromethane
	DIBAL	Diisobutylaluminum hydride
10	DME	ethylene glycol dimethyl ether
	DMF	N,N-dimethylformamide
	DMSO	dimethylsulfoxide
	EtOAc	ethyl acetate
	HOAc	acetic acid
15	HPLC	high pressure liquid chromatography
	¹ H NMR	proton nuclear magnetic resonance
	Hz	hertz
	LAH	lithium aluminum hydride
	LC/MS	liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry
20	mCPBA	3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid
	MS	mass spectrometry
	(M+1)	mass + 1
	n-BuLi	n-butyl lithium
	Pd(PPh ₃) ₄	tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0)
25	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃	tris(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium (0)
	Ph ₃ P (or PPh ₃)	triphenylphosphine
	PTLC	preparative thin layer chromatography
	R.T.	room temperature
	THF	tetrahydrofuran
30	TLC	thin layer chromatography

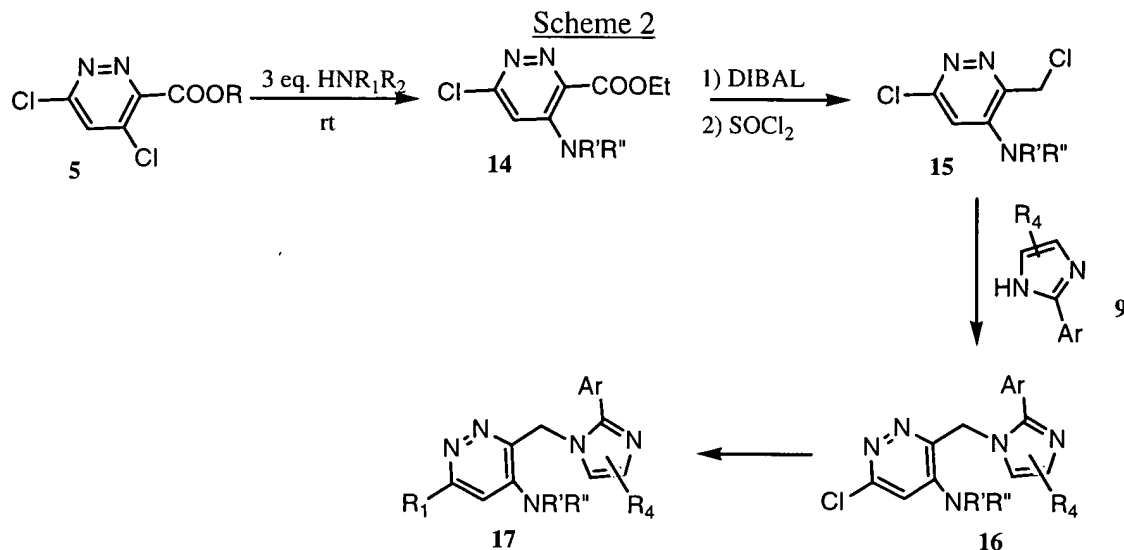
Scheme 1



Scheme 1 illustrates routes to compounds **11**. Reaction of **1** with 4-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (**2**) gives diazo compound **3**. **3** is cyclized to dihydroxypyridazine **4** upon treatment with PPh_3 . Dichloropyridazine **5** is obtained by treating **4** with POCl_3 . Reaction of 1 equivalent of sodium alkoxide with dichloropyridazine ester **5** provides monoalkoxide **6**. The ester group in **6** is reduced with DIBAL to yield the alcohol **7**. Thionyl chloride converts alcohol **7** to chloride **8**, which is coupled with imidazole **9** under basic conditions in DMF to give compounds **10**. The choice of base used in this step depends on the acidic nature of imidazole **9**. The chlorine in compound **10** can be displaced with R_1 to afford compounds of formula **11** via palladium coupling reactions or via classic nucleophilic substitution reactions with amines, alkoxides, and other nucleophiles. Compounds of formula **11** can also be prepared from **6** via an alternative route. Displacement of the chlorine with

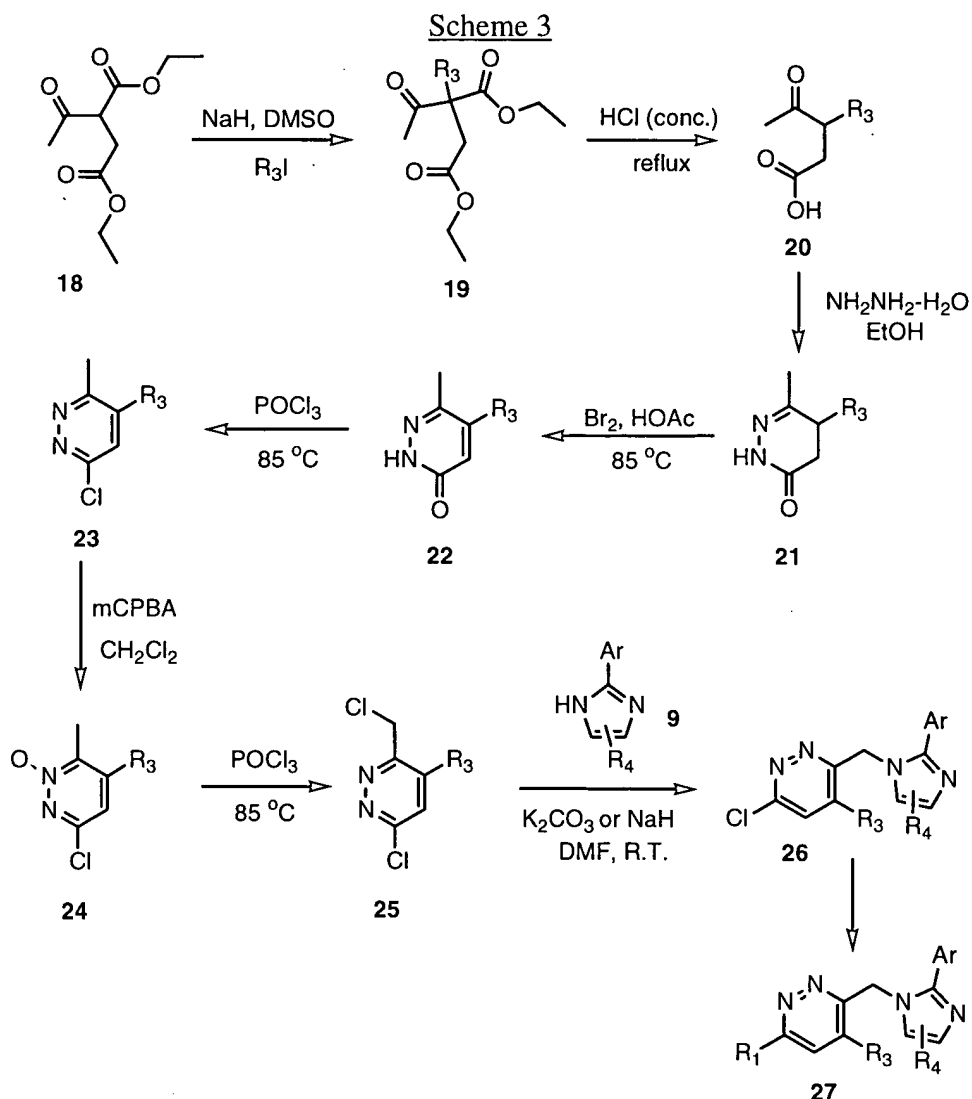
nucleophiles (*via* classic nucleophilic substitution or palladium coupling reactions) produces ester **12**, which can be reduced and converted to the chloromethyl intermediate **13**. Reaction of **13** with 2-arylimidazole **9** under basic conditions gives **11**.

5

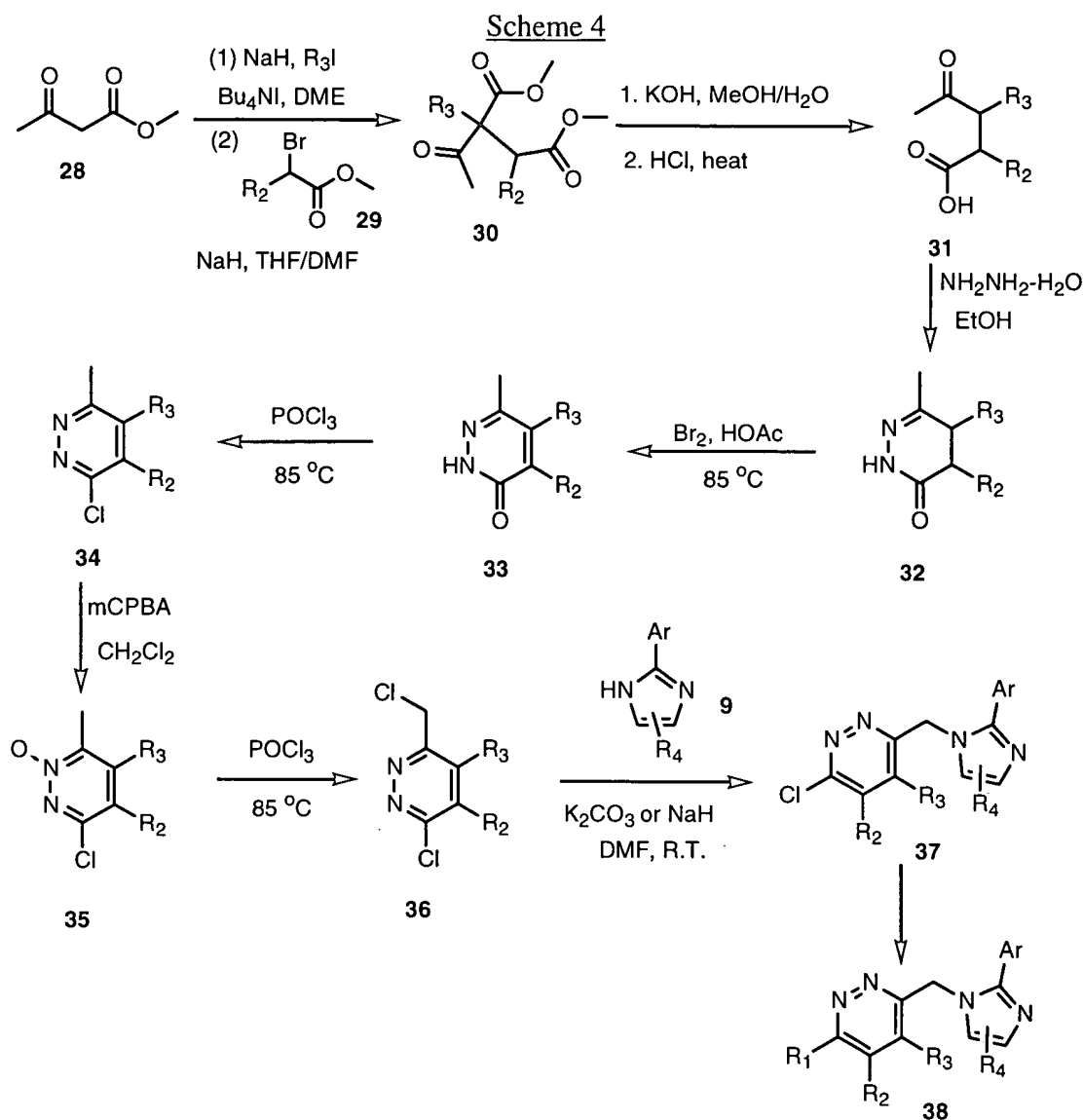


Similarly, as illustrated by Scheme 2, compounds **17** are prepared from compound **5**. Reaction of **5** with amines provides **14**. Reduction of **14** with DIBAL followed by thionyl chloride treatment yields **15**. Compound **15** is coupled with imidazole **9** under basic conditions to give compounds of formula **16**, which can be converted to **17** by Suzuki or Stille coupling, or by other nucleophilic substitutions.

10



Scheme 3 illustrates a synthetic route to compounds of formula **27**. Alkylation of 2-acetyl-succinic acid diethyl ester (**16**) gives **19**, which upon hydrolysis and decarboxylation affords acid **20**. Treatment of **20** with hydrazine gives **21**, which aromatizes on treatment with bromine in acetic acid to pyridazinone **22**. **22** is converted to chloropyridazine **23** upon treatment with $POCl_3$. N-oxidation of **23** with mCPBA affords N-oxide **24**, which is reacted with $POCl_3$ to give chloromethylpyridazine **25**. **25** is coupled with imidazole **9** under basic conditions in DMF to give compounds **26**. The choice of base used in this step depends on the acidic nature of imidazole **9**. Similarly, the chlorine in compound **26** can be displaced with R_1 via palladium coupling reactions or via classic nucleophilic substitution reactions with amines, alkoxides, and other nucleophiles to give **27**.



Scheme 4 illustrates the synthesis of compounds of formula **38** (R_2 = alkyl). Double alkylation of acetoacetate **28** gives **30**, which upon hydrolysis and decarboxylation affords R_2 substituted acid **31**. Similar to the synthesis of compounds of formula **27**, **38** can be prepared from **31**.

Compounds may be radiolabeled by carrying out their synthesis using precursors comprising at least one atom that is a radioisotope. Each radioisotope is preferably carbon (*e.g.*, ^{14}C), hydrogen (*e.g.*, ^3H), sulfur (*e.g.*, ^{35}S), or iodine (*e.g.*, ^{125}I). Tritium labeled compounds may also be prepared catalytically via platinum-catalyzed exchange in tritiated acetic acid, acid-catalyzed exchange in tritiated trifluoroacetic acid, or heterogeneous-catalyzed exchange with tritium gas using the compound as substrate. In addition, certain precursors may be subjected to

tritium-halogen exchange with tritium gas, tritium gas reduction of unsaturated bonds, or reduction using sodium borotritide, as appropriate. Preparation of radiolabeled compounds may be conveniently performed by a radioisotope supplier specializing in custom synthesis of radiolabeled probe compounds.

5 The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation. Unless otherwise specified, all reagents and solvents are of standard commercial grade and are used without further purification. Starting materials and intermediates described herein may generally be obtained from commercial sources, prepared from commercially available organic compounds or prepared using well known synthetic methods.

10 EXAMPLES

Starting materials and various intermediates described in the following Examples may be obtained from commercial sources, prepared from commercially available organic compounds, or prepared using known synthetic methods. Representative examples of methods suitable for
15 preparing intermediates of the invention are also set forth below.

Certain starting materials are 2-arylimidazoles **9**. Such compounds are generally prepared as follows. Glyoxal (40% w/w H₂O, 16.0 g, 0.110 mol) and ammonium hydroxide (con. 29 mL) are added to a solution of the corresponding ArCHO (0.092 mol) in methanol (450 mL) at 0°C. The mixture is allowed to warm gradually to room temperature over an 18 hour
20 period. The solvent is removed. Water (100 mL) is added to the residue and the mixture is extracted with methylene chloride (5 x 150 mL). The combined organic layers are washed with brine (2 x 100 mL), dried, and solvent removed. The crude product is separated by column chromatography (5% MeOH in DCM) to give 2-arylimidazole **9** as a solid.

In the following Examples, LC-MS conditions for the characterization of the compounds
25 herein are:

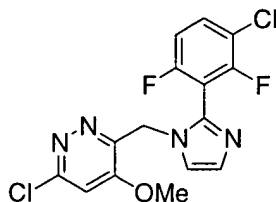
1. Analytical HPLC/MS instrumentation: Analyses are performed using a Waters 600 series pump (Waters Corporation, Milford, MA), a Waters 996 Diode Array Detector and a Gilson 215 auto-sampler (Gilson Inc, Middleton, WI), Micromass® LCT time-of-flight electrospray ionization mass analyzer. Data are acquired using MassLynx™ 4.0
30 software, with OpenLynx Global Server™, OpenLynx™, and AutoLynx™ processing.

2. Analytical HPLC conditions: 4.6x50mm, Chromolith™ SpeedROD RP-18e column (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany); UV 10 spectra/sec, 220-340nm summed; flow rate 6.0 mL/min; injection volume 1µl;

Gradient conditions - mobile phase A is 95% water, 5% methanol with 0.05% TFA; mobile phase B is 95% methanol, 5% water with 0.025% TFA, and the gradient is 0-0.5 minutes 10-100% B, hold at 100%B to 1.2 minutes, return to 10 %B at 1.21 minutes inject-to-inject cycle time is 2.15 minutes.

3. Analytical MS conditions: capillary voltage 3.5kV; cone voltage 30V; desolvation and source temperature are 350°C and 120°C, respectively; mass range 181-750 with a scan time of 0.22 seconds and an inter scan delay of 0.05 minutes.

EXAMPLE 1. 6-CHLORO-3-[2-(3-CHLORO-2,6-DIFLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-METHOXY-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 1)



Step 1. Preparation of 2-diazo-3-oxo-pentanedioic acid dimethyl or diethyl ester 3

To a mixture of dimethyl or diethyl 1,3-acetonedicarboxylate (0.1 mol) and Et₃N (15.35 mL, 0.11 mol) in CH₃CN (400 mL) at 0°C is added 4-acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide (24.1 g, 0.1 mol) in several portions. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 45 minutes. The solid is filtered and washed with 1:1 hexane:ether. The filtrate is concentrated and 1:1 hexane:ether is added. The mixture is stirred in an ice bath for 30 minutes and the precipitate thus formed is filtered and washed with 1:1 hexane:ether. The combined filtrate is evaporated *in vacuo*, which provides 2-diazo-3-oxo-pentanedioic acid dimethyl or diethyl ester as a yellow oil.

Step 2. Preparation of 4,6-dihydroxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid methyl or ethyl ester 4

A mixture of 2-diazo-3-oxo-pentanedioic acid dimethyl or diethyl ester (0.1 mol) and PPh₃ (26.3 g, 0.1 mol) in ether (200 mL) is stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. Ether is removed *in vacuo* and HOAc (200 mL) and water (20 mL) are added to the residue. The mixture is then refluxed for 10 hours under nitrogen. The solvent is removed *in vacuo* and CHCl₃ (150 mL), MeOH (150 mL) and silica gel (65 g) are added to the residue. The mixture is evaporated to dryness. The resultant yellow powder is then packed on the top of a column (480 g silica) and

eluted with CHCl_3 :MeOH, 50:1 to 5:1. The desired 4,6 dihydroxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid methyl or ethyl ester is obtained as a light yellow solid.

Step 3. Preparation of 4,6-dichloro-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid methyl or ethyl ester **5**

A mixture of 4,6-dihydroxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid methyl or ethyl ester (50 mmol) and POCl_3 (90 mL) is heated at 95°C for 4 hours. The excess POCl_3 is evaporated *in vacuo* and to the residue cooled to 0°C was added ice (150 g) followed by EtOAc (200 mL). The layers are separated and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (2×100 mL). The combined extracts are washed with brine (200 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated *in vacuo*. This residue is purified by flash column chromatography (225 g silica gel, eluted with 4:1 hexane, EtOAc). The desired 4,6 dichloro-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester is obtained as a white solid, while the 4,6 dichloro-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester is a colorless liquid.

Step 4. Preparation of 6-chloro-4-methoxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester **6**

Sodium methoxide (25 wt% I methanol, 1.1 mL) is added to a stirred solution of 4,6-dichloro-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.03 g, 5 mmol) in THF (25 mL) cooled to 0°C . The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight and then poured into 1N HCl (8 mL). The resulting solution is then neutralized by saturated NaHCO_3 . EtOAc (20 mL) is added and the layers are separated. The aqueous layer is extracted twice with EtOAc (20 mL) and the combined extracts are washed with brine (25 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. The residue is then purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluted with 2:1 Hexane:EtOAc) to give 6-chloro-4-methoxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester as a white solid.

Step 5. Preparation of (6-chloro-4-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-methanol **7**

DIBAL (1N solution in THF, 4 mL) is added to a stirred solution of 6-chloro-4-methoxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester (182 mg, 0.9 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) cooled to 0°C . The solution is stirred at 0°C for 3 hours. Excess (Na_2SO_4) $\cdot$ 10 H_2O is then added and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 45 minutes. The solid is washed with EtOAc, filtered, and the filtrate evaporated *in vacuo*. The resulting alcohol is used without further purification in the next step.

Step 6. Preparation of 6-chloro-3-chloromethyl-4-methoxy-pyridazine **8**

Excess SOCl_2 is added to a stirred solution of (6-chloro-4-methoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-methanol (140 mg, 0.8 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL). The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The solvent is removed *in vacuo*; toluene (4 mL) is added and
5 evaporated to dryness. Flash column chromatography (silica gel) purification of the residue provides 6-chloro-3-chloromethyl-4-methoxy-pyridazine as a clear oil.

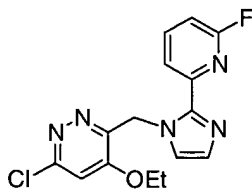
Step 7. Preparation of 2-(3-chloro-2,6-difluoro-phenyl)-imidazole

Glyoxal (40% w/w H_2O , 16.0 g, 0.110 mol) and ammonium hydroxide (con. 29 mL) are added to a solution of 3-chloro-2,6-difluoro-benzaldehyde (16.2 g, 0.092 mol) in methanol (450
10 mL) at 0°C . The mixture is allowed to warm gradually to room temperature over an 18 hour period. The solvent is removed. Water (100 mL) is added to the residue and the mixture is extracted with methylene chloride (5 x 150 mL). The combined organic layers are washed with brine (2 x 100 mL), dried, and solvent removed. The crude product is separated by column chromatography (5% MeOH in DCM) to give 2-(3-chloro-2,6-difluoro-phenyl)-imidazole.

Step 8. Preparation of 6-chloro-3-[2-(3-chloro-2,6-difluoro-phenyl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-4-methoxy-pyridazine **10**

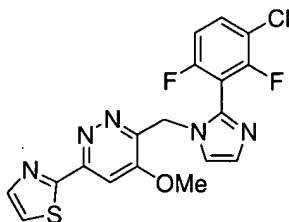
To a stirred solution of 6-chloro-3-chloromethyl-4-methoxy-pyridazine (58 mg, 0.3 mmol) and 2-(3-chloro-2,6-difluoro-phenyl)-imidazole (65 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (6 mL) is added NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil, 14 mg). The mixture is stirred at room temperature
20 overnight. The solvent is removed *in vacuo* and water (5 mL) and EtOAc (8 mL) is added. The layers are separated and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (8 mL). The combined extracts is washed with brine (8 mL) and dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. Preparative TLC purification (5% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2) of the residue provides the title compound as a light yellow oil. ^1H NMR δ (CDCl_3) 7.48-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.15-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.02 (t, 1H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 6.87 (s,
25 1H), 5.27 (s, 2H), 3.764 (s, 3H).

EXAMPLE 2. 6-CHLORO-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-ETHOXY-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 2)



This compound is prepared essentially as described in Example 1, with modifications that will be readily apparent: LC-MS (M + 1) 334.1 (retention time: 1 minute).

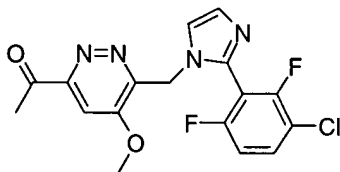
EXAMPLE 3. 3-[2-(3-CHLORO-2,6-DIFLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-METHOXY-6-THIAZYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 3)



5

A mixture of 6-chloro-3-[2-(3-chloro-2,6-difluoro-phenyl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-4-methoxy-pyridazine (100 mg, 0.27 mmol), thiazoletributyl tin (101 mg, 0.27 mmol) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (15 mg, 0.01 mmol), in toluene (8 mL) is degassed. The mixture is then heated at 100°C overnight. Saturated KF aqueous solution (8 mL) is added and the mixture is stirred for 15 minutes. The layers are separated and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (8 mL). The combined extracts are washed with brine (10 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and evaporated. Preparative TLC (5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) purification of the residue provides the title compound as a white solid. ¹H NMR δ (CDCl₃) 7.63-7.71 (m, 1H), 7.42-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 7.00-7.06 (m, 1H), 6.87 (s, 1H), 5.27 (s, 2H), 3.74 (s, 3H).

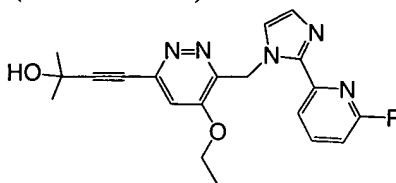
15 EXAMPLE 4. 1-{6-[2-(3-CHLORO-2,6-DIFLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-5-METHOXY-PYRIDAZIN-3-YL}-ETHANONE (COMPOUND 4)



To the mixture of 6-chloro-3-[2-(3-chloro-2,6-difluoro-phenyl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-4-methoxy-pyridazine (95 mg, 0.256 mmol) and tributyl-(1-ethoxy-vinyl)-stannane (139 mg, 1.5 eq.) in toluene (5 mL) is added PdCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (10 mg, 0.05 eq.). The mixture is heated at 110°C in a sealed tube for 24 hours. On cooling, water (2 mL) and con. HCl (2 mL) are added and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The mixture is neutralized with aqueous NaOH and extracted with DCM. The combined organic layers are dried and solvent removed. The crude product is purified by PTLC (5% methanol in DCM) to give the title compound (20 mg): LC-MS (M + 1) 379.1 (retention time: 0.99 minutes).

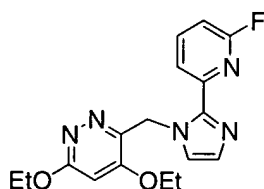
25

EXAMPLE 5. 4-{5-ETHOXY-6-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-PYRIDAZIN-3-YL}-2-METHYL-BUT-3-YN-2-OL (COMPOUND 5)



To a mixture of 6-chloro-3-[2-(6-fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-4-ethoxy-pyridazine (30 mg, 0.09 mmol) and 2-methyl-but-3-yn-2-ol (15 mg, 0.18 mmol) in triethylamine (5 mL) are added Pd(PPh₃)₄ (10 mg, 5%) and copper iodide (I) (3 mg, 5%). The mixture is heated in a sealed tube for 5 hours. On cooling, the solvent is removed and residue is separated by PTLC (5% methanol in DCM) to give the title compound. ¹H NMR δ (CDCl₃) 8.11 (d, 1H), 7.80 (dd, 1H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 6.87 (s, 2H), 6.80 (dd, 1H), 4.01 (q, 2H), 1.22 (t, 3H).

EXAMPLE 6. 4,6-DIETHOXY-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 6)



Step 1. Preparation of 4,6-diethoxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

Sodium ethoxide (1.71 g, 25 mmol) is added to a stirred solution of 4,6-dichloro-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (2.20 g, 10 mmol) in THF (35 mL) cooled to 0°C. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight and then poured into 1N HCl (25 mL). The resulting solution is then neutralized with saturated NaHCO₃. EtOAc (20 mL) is added and the layers are separated. The aqueous layer is extracted twice with EtOAc (20 mL) and the combined extracts are washed with brine (25 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and evaporated. The residue is purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluted with 2:1 Hexane, EtOAc), which gives the title compound as a light yellow wax. ¹H NMR δ (CDCl₃) 6.32 (s, 1H), 4.57 (q, 2H, J = 7.2 Hz), 4.41 (q, 4H, J = 7.2 Hz), 4.09 (q, 4H, J = 7.2 Hz), 1.34-1.44 (m, 9H).

Step 2. Preparation of (4,6-diethoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-methanol

Lithium aluminum hydride (1N solution in THF, 1 mL) is added to a stirred solution of 4,6-diethoxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (213 mg, 0.8 mmol) in THF (8 mL) cooled to 0°C. The solution is stirred at 0°C for 3 hours. Excess Na₂SO₄·10H₂O is then added and the

mixture is stirred at room temperature for 45 minutes. The solid is filtered and washed with EtOAc. Evaporation of the filtrate *in vacuo* provides (4,6-diethoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-methanol as a light yellow oil, which is used without further purification for the next step.

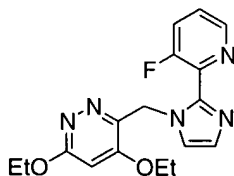
Step 3. Preparation of 3-chloromethyl-4,6-diethoxy-pyridazine

5 Excess SOCl_2 is added to a stirred solution of (4,6-diethoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-methanol (174 mg, 0.88 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL). The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The solvent is then removed *in vacuo*; toluene (4 mL) is added and evaporated to dryness. Flash column chromatography purification (silica gel, eluted with 3:1 Hexane, EtOAc) of the residue provides the title compound as a clear oil. ^1H NMR δ (CDCl_3) 6.28(s, 1H), 4.78
10 (s, 2H), 4.54 (q, 2H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 4.11 (q, 2H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.48 (t, 3H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.41 (t, 3H, $J=7.2$ Hz).

Step 4. Preparation of 4,6-diethoxy-3-[2-(6-fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-pyridazine

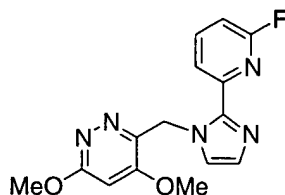
 Excess K_2CO_3 is added to a stirred solution of 3-chloromethyl-4,6-diethoxy-pyridazine (70 mg, 0.32 mmol) and 2-fluoro-6-(1H-imidazol-2-yl)-pyridine (52 mg, 0.32 mmol) in DMF (6
15 mL). The mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent is removed *in vacuo* and water (5 mL) and EtOAc (8 mL) are added. The layers are separated and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (8 mL). The combined extracts is washed with brine (10 mL) and dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. Preparative TLC purification of the residue (5% MeOH in CH_2Cl_2) provides the title compound as a light yellow oil. ^1H NMR δ (CDCl_3) 8.07-8.10 (m, 1H), 7.82 (q,
20 1H, $J=7.8$ Hz), 7.14 (s, 2H), 6.80-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.22 (s, 1H), 6.11 (s, 2H), 4.50 (q, 2H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 3.95 (q, 2H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.39 (t, 3H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.18 (t, 3H, $J=7.2$ Hz).

EXAMPLE 7. 4,6-DIETHOXY-3-[2-(3-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 7)



25 This compound is prepared essentially as described in Example 6, with readily apparent modifications. LC-MS ($M + 1$) 344.0 (retention time: 0.96 minutes).

EXAMPLE 8. 4,6-DIMETHOXY-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 8)



The synthesis of 4,6-dimethoxy-3-[2-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-pyridazine is as described for the synthesis of 4,6-diethoxy-3-[2-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-pyridazine (Example 7) except that 4,6-dichloro-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid methyl ester and sodium methoxide are used instead of 4,6-dichloro-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester and sodium ethoxide. ^1H NMR δ (CDCl_3) 8.06-8.09 (m, 1H), 7.81 (q, 1H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.78-6.81 (m, 1H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 6.04 (s, 2H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H).

EXAMPLE 9. SYNTHESIS OF 6-ARYL OR 6-ALKYL-4-ETHOXY-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-PYRIDAZINES

Step 1. Preparation of 6-chloro-4-ethoxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

Sodium ethoxide (1.16g, 17 mmol) is added to a stirred solution of 4,6-dichloro-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (3.73 g, 17 mmol) in THF (45 mL) cooled to 0°C . The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight and then poured into 1N HCl (20 mL). The resulting solution is then neutralized with saturated NaHCO_3 . EtOAc (20 mL) is added and the layers are separated. The aqueous layer is extracted twice with EtOAc (20 mL) and the combined extracts are washed with brine (25 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4), and evaporated. The residue is then purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, eluted with 2:1 Hexane, EtOAc) to give the title product as a white solid. ^1H NMR δ (CDCl_3) 7.02 (s, 1H), 4.47 (q, 2H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 4.19 (q, 2H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.50 (t, 3H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.41 (t, 3H, $J=7.2$ Hz).

Step 2. Preparation of 6-Aryl or 6-Alkyl-4-ethoxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester Suzuki approach:

A mixture of 6-chloro-4-ethoxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (213 mg, 0.92 mmol), aryl or alkyl boronic acid (1.84 mmol), $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$ (37 mg, 0.04 mmol), $(t\text{-Bu})_3\text{P}$ (8 mg, 0.04 mmol) and Cs_2CO_3 (600 mg, 1.84 mmol) in dioxane (6 mL) is degassed. The mixture is

then heated at 100°C for 6 hours. The solvent is removed *in vacuo* and water (10 mL) and EtOAc (15 mL) is added. The layers are separated and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (15 mL). The combined extracts are washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and evaporated. Preparative TLC purification of the residue provides the title product.

5 Stille approach:

A mixture of 6-chloro-4-ethoxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (200 mg, 0.9 mmol), alkyl or aryltributyl tin (1.35 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.04 mmol, 45 mg) in toluene (10 mL) is degassed. The mixture is then heated at 100°C overnight. Saturated KF aqueous solution (8 mL) is added and the mixture is stirred for 15 minutes. The layers are separated and the aqueous
10 layer is extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The combined extracts are washed with brine (15 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and evaporated. Preparative TLC purification of the residue provides the title compound.

Step 3. Preparation of (6-aryl or 6-alkyl-4-ethoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-methanol

Lithium aluminum hydride (1N solution in THF, 1 mL) is added to a stirred solution of 6-
15 aryl or 6-alkyl-4-ethoxy-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (0.9 mmol) in THF (10 mL), cooled to 0°C. The solution is stirred at 0°C for 3 hours, excess Na₂SO₄·10H₂O is then added and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 45 minutes. The solid is washed with EtOAc, filtered and the filtrate is evaporated *in vacuo*. The resulting (6-aryl or 6-alkyl-4-ethoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-methanol is used without further purification in the next step.

20 Step 4. Preparation of 6-Aryl or 6-Alkyl-3-chloromethyl-4-ethoxy-pyridazine

Excess SOCl₂ is added to a stirred solution of (6-aryl or 6-alkyl-4-ethoxy-pyridazin-3-yl)-methanol (0.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL). The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The solvent is removed *in vacuo* and toluene (4 mL) is added and evaporated to dryness. Flash column chromatography (silica gel) purification of the residue provides the
25 compound as a clear oil.

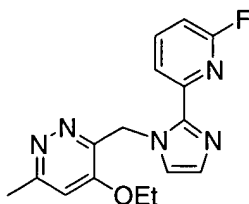
Step 5. Preparation of 6-Aryl or 6-Alkyl-4-ethoxy-3-[2-(6-fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-pyridazine

Excess K₂CO₃ is added to a stirred solution of 6-aryl or 6-alkyl-3-chloromethyl-4-ethoxy-pyridazine (0.3 mmol) and 2-fluoro-6-(1H-imidazol-2-yl)-pyridine (49 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (6
30 mL). The mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent is removed *in vacuo*

and water (5 mL) and EtOAc (8 mL) are added. The layers are separated and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (8 mL). The combined extracts are washed with brine (8 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4), and evaporated. Preparative TLC purification of the residue provides the title compound as a light yellow oil.

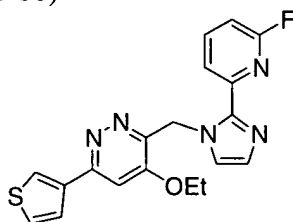
5 The following compounds are prepared essentially as described above.

EXAMPLE 9A. 4-ETHOXY-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-METHYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 9)



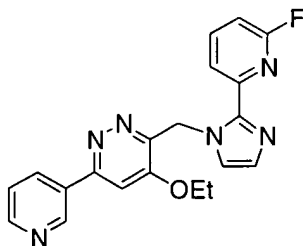
^1H NMR δ (CDCl_3) 8.07-8.10 (m, 1H), 7.82 (q, 1H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.12 (m, 2H), 6.79-6.83 (m, 1H),
10 6.63 (s, 1H), 6.20 (s, 2H), 3.96 (q, 2H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 2.60 (s, 3H), 1.16 (t, 3H, $J=7.2$ Hz).

EXAMPLE 9B. 4-ETHOXY-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-(3-THIOPHENYL)-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 10)



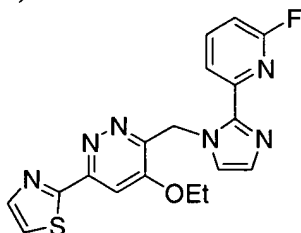
^1H NMR δ (CDCl_3) 8.08-8.12 (m, 1H), 7.97 (dd, 1H, $J=3$ Hz, $J'=1.5$ Hz), 7.79 (q, 1H, $J=7.2$
15 Hz), 7.70 (dd, 1H, $J=5.1$ Hz, $J'=1.5$ Hz), 7.38-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 6.76-6.80 (m, 1H), 6.20 (s, 2H), 4.09 (q, 2H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.25 (t, 3H, $J=7.2$ Hz).

EXAMPLE 9C. ETHOXY-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-(3-PYRIDYL)-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 11)



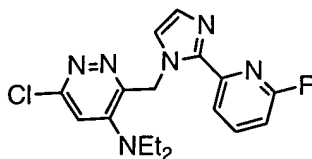
^1H NMR δ (CDCl_3) 9.14 (dd, 1H, $J=2.1$ Hz, $J'=1.2$ Hz), 8.70 (dd, 1H, $J=4.8$ Hz, $J'=1.8$ Hz), 8.39-8.43 (m, 1H), 8.11-8.14 (m, 1H), 7.81 (q, 1H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.41-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 6.77-6.81 (m, 1H), 6.26 (s, 2H), 4.17 (q, 2H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.32 (t, 3H, $J=7.2$ Hz).

EXAMPLE 9D. 4-ETHOXY-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-(2-THIAZYL)-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 12)



^1H NMR δ (CDCl_3) 8.08 (dd, 1H, $J=7.5$ Hz, $J'=2.1$ Hz), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, 1H, $J=3.3$ Hz), 7.77 (q, 1H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.46 (d, 1H, 3.3 Hz), 7.17 (s, 1H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 6.75 (dd, $J=8.1$ Hz, $J'=2.7$ Hz), 6.17 (s, 2H), 4.18 (q, 2H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.31 (t, 3H, $J=7.2$ Hz).

EXAMPLE 10. {6-CHLORO-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-PYRIDAZIN-4-YL}-DIETHYL-AMINE (COMPOUND 13)



Step 1. Preparation of 6-chloro-4-diethylamino-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

Diethylamine (86 mg, 1.3 equivalents, 1.2 mmol) is added to a solution of 4,6-dichloro-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (0.2 g, 0.91 mmol) in ethyl acetate (10 mL) at room temperature. After overnight stirring, the reaction is quenched with water (6 mL). The organic layer is separated and the aqueous layer extracted (2 x 15 mL) with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers are dried and solvent removed to give 230 mg of 6-chloro-4-diethylamino-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester as a yellowish oil.

Step 2. Preparation of (6-Chloro-3-chloromethyl-pyridazin-4-yl)-diethyl-amine

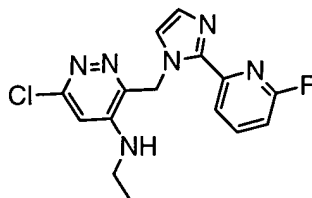
DIBAL (1 M in THF, 2.5 mL, 25 mmol) is added dropwise under N_2 to a solution of 6-chloro-4-diethylamino-pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (210 mg, 0.81 mmol) in THF (10 mL). The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction is quenched with HCl (10%, 1 mL), and then NaOH (1.5 M, 2 mL). The mixture is extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers are dried and the solvent removed. The residue is dissolved in

DCM (5 mL) and thionyl chloride (0.5 mL) is added to the solution. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour and volatile materials are removed *in vacuo* to dryness to provide 190 mg of crude (6-chloro-3-chloromethyl-pyridazin-4-yl)-diethyl-amine as a yellowish solid. This solid is used in the next step without further purification.

5 Step 3. Preparation of {6-Chloro-3-[2-(6-fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-pyridazin-4-yl}-diethyl-amine

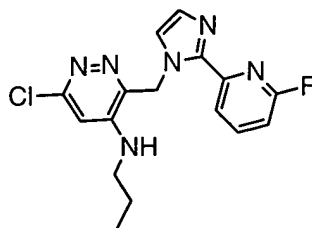
A mixture of (6-chloro-3-chloromethyl-pyridazin-4-yl)-diethyl-amine (crude, 180 mg, 0.77 mmol), 2-fluoro-6-(1H-imidazol-2-yl)-pyridine (78 mg, 0.48 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (330 mg, 2.4 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) is stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction is quenched
10 with brine (4 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers are dried and solvent removed. PTLC separation (10% MeOH in DCM) gives 39 mg of {6-chloro-3-[2-(6-fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-pyridazin-4-yl}-diethyl-amine as a solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.12 dd, 1H), 7.90 (dd, 1H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.77 (dd, 1H), 6.04 (s, 2H), 3.28 (q, 4H), 1.17 (t, 6H).

15 EXAMPLE 11. {6-CHLORO-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-PYRIDAZIN-4-YL}-ETHYL-AMINE (COMPOUND 14)



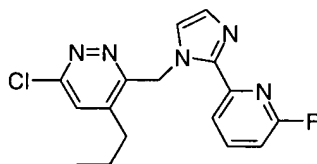
This compound is prepared essentially as described in Example 10, with readily apparent modifications. LC-MS (M + 1) 333.1 (retention time: 0.99 minutes).

20 EXAMPLE 12. {6-CHLORO-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-PYRIDAZIN-4-YL}-PROPYL-AMINE (COMPOUND 15)



This compound is prepared essentially as described in Example 10, with readily apparent modifications. LC-MS (M + 1) 347.1 (retention time: 1.03 minutes).

EXAMPLE 13. 6-CHLORO-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 16)



Step 1. Preparation of 2-acetyl-2-propyl-succinic acid diethyl ester

5 To a solution of 2-acetyl-succinic acid diethyl ester (30 g, 139 mmol) in DMSO (250 ml) is added NaH (5.8 g, 60% in mineral oil, 145 mmol) in 10 portions over a period of 1 hour. The resulting solution is stirred at room temperature for another 1.5 hours. PrI (17.1 ml, 174 mmol) is added slowly over the period of 45 minutes and the resulting solution is stirred at room temperature overnight. Water (500 ml) is added, the solution is saturated with NaCl and
10 extracted with EtOAc (3 x 250 ml). The combined extracts are washed with brine (400 ml), dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated *in vacuo*. The resulting 2-acetyl-2-propyl-succinic acid diethyl ester is obtained as a yellow oil, which is used for the next step without further purification.

Step 2. Preparation of 3-acetyl-hexanoic acid

15 To 35 g of the oil, 2-acetyl-2-propyl-succinic acid diethyl ester, is added concentrated HCl (200 ml). The mixture is refluxed (oil bath 105°C) overnight and to it is added brine (100 ml). The mixture is extracted with EtOAc (4 x 150 ml) and the combined extracts are extracted with 2N aqueous NaOH solution (4 x 100 ml). The NaOH solution is then cooled to 0°C and acidified with concentrated HCl. The mixture is extracted with EtOAc (4 x 200 ml) and the
20 combined extracts are washed with brine (200 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*, which provides 3-acetyl-hexanoic acid as a yellow oil.

Step 3. Preparation of 6-methyl-5-propyl-4,5-dihydropyridazin-3-one

NH₂NH₂·H₂O (6.94 ml, 143 mmol) is added to a solution of 3-acetyl-hexanoic acid (18.8 g, 119 mmol) in EtOH (150 ml), and the mixture is refluxed (oil bath 85°C) for 4 hours. The
25 solvent is removed *in vacuo* and water (100 ml) and EtOAc (100 ml) are added to the residue. The layers are separated and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (3 x 100ml). The combined extracts are washed with brine (150 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated. 6-methyl-5-propyl-4,5-dihydropyridazin-3-one is obtained as a light yellow oil, and is used in the next step.

Step 4. Preparation of 6-methyl-5-propyl-pyridazin-3-one

To a solution of 6-methyl-5-propyl-4,5-dihydropyridazin-3-one (16.7 g, 108 mmol) in HOAc (200 ml) heated to 85°C is added Br₂ (5.5 ml, 108 mmol) dropwise. After the addition, the mixture is stirred at 85°C for 1 hour. The solvent is removed *in vacuo* and the residue is dissolved in EtOAc (250 ml) and washed with NaHCO₃ (200 ml), followed by Na₂S₂O₃ saturated solution (50 ml) and brine (200 ml). The organic phase is dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated. The resulting 6-methyl-5-propyl-pyridazin-3-one is obtained as a yellow solid, which is used in the next step without further purification.

Step 5. Preparation of 6-chloro-3-methyl-4-propyl-pyridazine

The mixture of 6-methyl-5-propyl-4,5-dipyridazin-3-one (15.3 g, 100 mmol) and POCl₃ (125 ml) is heated at 85°C for 4 hours. The solvent is removed and the residue is dissolved in EtOAc (200 ml). The solution is cooled by ice bath and a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ is carefully added until the aqueous layer became basic. The layers are separated and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (150 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with brine (150 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated. Flash column separation of the residue (silica gel, eluted with 4:1 hexane:EtOAc) provides 6-chloro-3-methyl-4-propyl-pyridazine as a light yellow oil.

Step 6. Preparation of 6-chloro-3-methyl-4-propyl-pyridazine 2-oxide

To a solution of 6-chloro-3-methyl-4-propyl-pyridazine (8.03 g, 47.06 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (200 ml) is added mCPBA (11.6 g, 77%, 51.77 mmol). The mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. Saturated K₂CO₃ aqueous solution (50 ml) is added and the layers are separated. The organic layer is then washed with brine (100 ml) and dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated, which provides 6-chloro-3-methyl-4-propyl-pyridazine 2-oxide as a light yellow oil.

Step 7. Preparation of 6-chloro-3-chloroethyl-4-propyl-pyridazine

A mixture of 6-chloro-3-methyl-4-propyl-pyridazine 2-oxide (9.3 g, 50 mmol) and POCl₃ (80 ml) is heated at 85°C for 4 hours. The solvent is removed and the residue is dissolved in EtOAc (200 ml). The solution is cooled by ice bath and a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ is carefully added until the aqueous layer became basic. The layers are separated and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (150 ml). The combined organic extracts are washed with

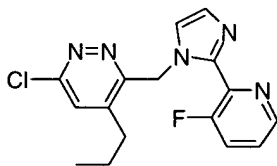
brine (200 ml), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. Flash column separation of the residue (silica gel, eluted with 5:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) provides the title compound as a light yellow oil .

Step 8. 6-Chloro-3-[2-(6-fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-4-propyl-pyridazine

- DMF (30 ml) is added to a mixture of 6-chloro-3-chloroethyl-4-propyl-pyridazine (5.01 g, 24.43 mmol), 2-fluoro-6-(imidazol-2-yl)-pyridine (3.99 g, 24.43 mmol) and anhydrous K_2CO_3 (10.2 g, 73.3 mmol) and the mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent is removed *in vacuo*, water (30 ml) and EtOAc (30 ml) are added to the residue and the layers are separated. The aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (3 x 30 ml) and the combined extracts are washed with brine (30 ml), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated, which provides a light brown solid.
- The solid is washed twice with 1:1 hexane, ether (25 ml), which provides the title compound as a light yellow solid. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 8.12-8.15 (m, 1H), 7.84 (q, 1H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.17 (d, 1H), 7.10 (d, 1H), 6.81-6.84 (m, 1H), 6.22 (s, 2H), 2.68 (t, 2H), 1.54-1.62 (m, 2H), 0.91 (t, 3H).

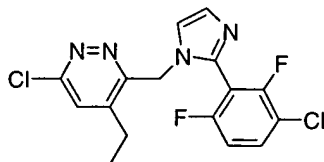
The compounds recited in Examples 14-19 are prepared essentially as described in Example 13, with readily apparent modifications.

- EXAMPLE 14. 6-CHLORO-3-[2-(3-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 17)



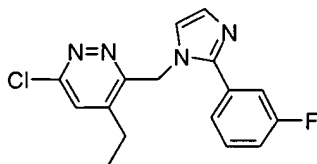
LC-MS ($M + 1$) 332.1.

- EXAMPLE 15. 6-CHLORO-3-[2-(3-CHLORO-2,6-DIFLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-ETHYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 18)



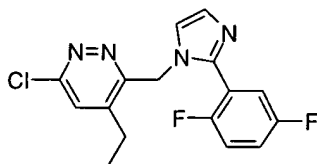
LC-MS ($M + 1$) 369.1 (retention time: 1.03 minutes).

EXAMPLE 16. 6-CHLORO-4-ETHYL-3-[2-(3-FLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 19)



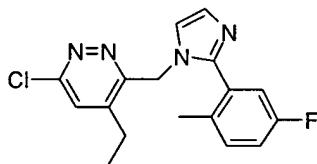
LC-MS (M + 1) 317.2 (retention time: 0.96 minutes).

5 EXAMPLE 17. 6-CHLORO-3-[2-(2,5-DIFLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-ETHYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 20)



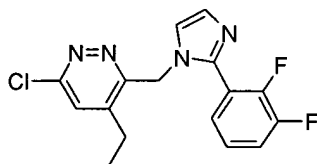
LC-MS (M + 1) 335.1 (retention time: 0.98 minutes)

EXAMPLE 18. 6-CHLORO-4-ETHYL-3-[2-(5-FLUORO-2-METHYL-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 21)



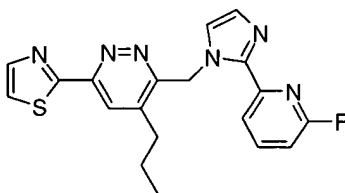
LC-MS (M + 1) 331.1 (retention time: 1 minute)

EXAMPLE 19. 6-CHLORO-3-[2-(2,3-DIFLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-ETHYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 22)



LC-MS (M + 1) 335.0 (retention time: 0.98 minutes).

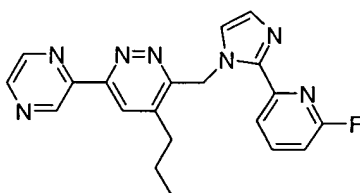
EXAMPLE 20. 3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-6-THIAZOL-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 23)



A mixture of 6-chloro-3-[2-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yl)imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-4-propylpyridazine (268 mg, 0.81 mmol), 2-tributylstannanylthiazole (453 mg, 1.21 mmol), and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (0.08 mmol, 93 mg) in toluene (10 mL) is degassed. The mixture is then heated at 100°C overnight. Saturated KF aqueous solution (8 mL) is added and the mixture is stirred for 15 minutes. The layers are separated and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (10 mL). The combined extracts are washed with brine (15 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and evaporated. Preparative TLC (5% methanol in DCM) purification of the residue provides the title product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.14-8.18 (m, 2H), 7.97 (d, 1H), 7.83 (q, 1H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 6.80 (dd, 1H), 6.28 (s, 2H), 2.80 (t, 2H), 1.62-1.73 (m, 2H), 0.97 (t, 3H).

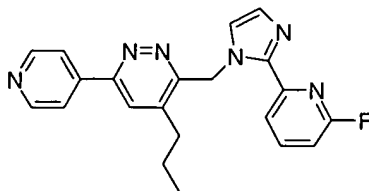
Examples 21-32 are prepared essentially as illustrated in Examples 19 and 20, with readily apparent modifications.

EXAMPLE 21. 3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-6-PYRAZIN-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 24)



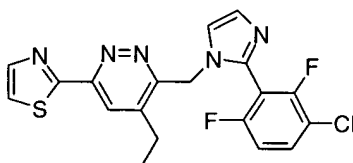
¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 9.86 (d, 1H), 8.63-8.67 (m, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H), 8.15-8.18 (m, 1H), 7.84 (q, 1H), 7.27-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.22 (d, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 6.79-6.82 (m, 1H), 6.32 (s, 2H), 2.82 (t, 2H), 1.66-1.74 (m, 2H), 0.98 (t, 3H).

EXAMPLE 22. 3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-6-PYRIDIN-4-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 25)



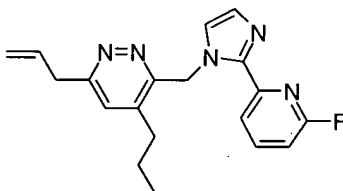
LC-MS (M + 1) 375.2 (retention time: 0.98 min).

5 EXAMPLE 23. 3-[2-(3-CHLORO-2,6-DIFLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-ETHYL-6-THIAZOL-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 26)



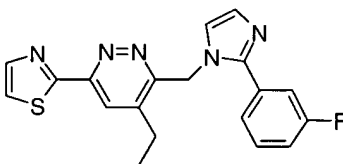
LC-MS (M + 1) 418.1 (retention time: 1.08 min).

10 EXAMPLE 24. 6-ALLYL-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 27)



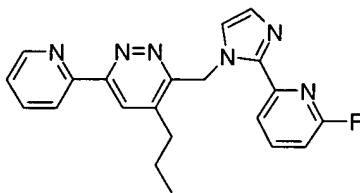
¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.15 (dd, 1H), 7.83 (dd, 1H), 7.12 (dd, 1H), 7.08 (dd, 1H), 6.82 (dd, 1H), 6.25 (s, 2H), 5.96-6.12 (m, 1H), 5.10 (dd, 1H), 5.17 (d, 1H), 3.71 (d, 2H), 2.60 (t, 2H), 1.44-1.58 (m, 2H), 0.85 (t, 3H).

15 EXAMPLE 25. 4-ETHYL-3-[2-(3-FLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-THIAZOL-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 28)



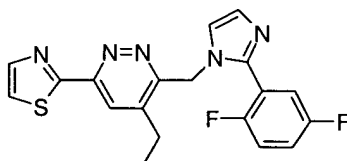
LC-MS (M + 1) 366.1 (retention time: 1.06 min).

EXAMPLE 26. 3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-6-PYRIDIN-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 29)



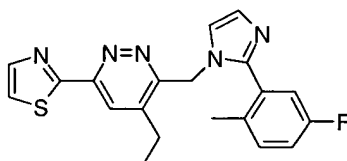
¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.63-8.69 (m, 2H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.13-8.17 (m, 1H), 7.81-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.38 (q, 1H), 7.18 (d, 2H), 6.78-6.82 (m, 1H), 6.31 (s, 2H), 2.76 (t, 2H), 1.62-1.70 (m, 2H), 0.93 (t, 3H).

EXAMPLE 27. 3-[2-(2,5-DIFLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-ETHYL-6-THIAZOL-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 30)



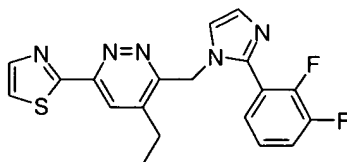
LC-MS (M + 1) 384.1 (retention time: 1.02 min).

EXAMPLE 28. 4-ETHYL-3-[2-(5-FLUORO-2-METHYL-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-THIAZOL-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 31)



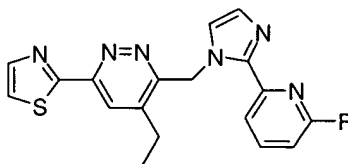
LC-MS (M + 1) 380.1 (retention time: 1.04 min).

EXAMPLE 29. 3-[2-(2,3-DIFLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-ETHYL-6-THIAZOL-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 32)



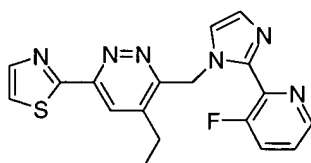
LC-MS (M + 1) 384.1 (retention time: 1.02 min).

EXAMPLE 30. 4-ETHYL-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-THIAZOL-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 33)



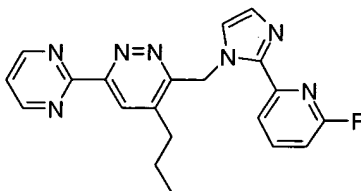
¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.19 (s, 1H), 8.14-8.16 (m, 1H), 7.97 (d, 1H), 7.81 (q, 1H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 6.77-6.81 (m, 1H), 6.25 (s, 2H), 2.88 (q, 2H), 1.32 (t, 3H).

EXAMPLE 31. 4-ETHYL-3-[2-(3-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-THIAZOL-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 34)



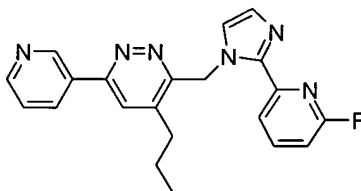
¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.39 (d, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.97 (d, 1H), 7.52-7.60 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 6.10 (s, 2H), 2.64 (q, 2H), 1.18 (t, 3H).

EXAMPLE 32. 3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-6-PYRIDIN-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 35)



¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.93 (s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.11-8.14 (dd, 1H), 7.83 (q, 1H), 7.36 (t, 1H), 7.13-7.14 (m, 2H), 6.80-6.83 (dd, 1H), 6.38 (s, 2H), 2.74 (t, 2H), 1.59-1.65 (m, 2H), 0.90 (t, 3H).

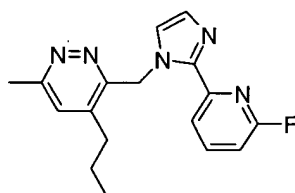
EXAMPLE 33. 3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-6-PYRIDIN-3-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 36)



A mixture of 6-chloro-3-[2-(6-fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-4-propyl-pyridazine (268 mg, 0.81 mmol), 3-pyridyl boronic acid (1.84 mmol), Pd₂(dba)₃ (37 mg, 0.04 mmol), (t-Bu)₃P (8 mg, 0.04 mmol) and Cs₂CO₃ (600 mg, 1.84 mmol) in dioxane (6 mL) is degassed. The mixture is then heated at 100°C for 6 hours. The solvent is removed *in vacuo* and water (10 mL) and EtOAc (15 mL) are added. The layers are separated and the aqueous layer is extracted with EtOAc (15 mL). The combined extracts are washed with brine (20 mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), and evaporated. Preparative TLC purification of the residue provides the title product. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 9.21 (d, 1H), 8.72 (d, 1H), 8.46 (d, 1H), 8.17 (m, 1H), 7.84 (q, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.42-7.48 (m, 1H), 7.19 (d, 2H), 6.80-6.85 (m, 1H), 6.33 (s, 2H), 2.79 (t, 2H), 1.62-1.70 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, 3H).

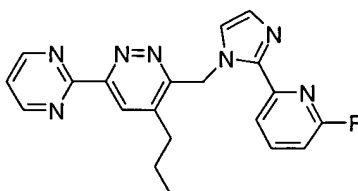
Examples 34-37 are prepared essentially as described in Example 33, with readily apparent modifications.

EXAMPLE 34. 3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-METHYL-4-PROPYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 37)



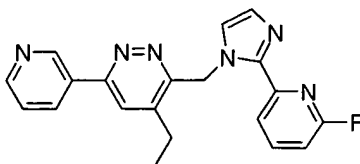
¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.13-8.16 (m, 1H), 7.85 (q, 1H), 7.14 (d, 1H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.09 (d, 1H), 6.83-6.86 (m, 1H), 6.26 (s, 2H), 2.66 (s, 3H), 2.60 (t, 2H), 1.48-1.55 (m, 2H), 0.86 (t, 3H).

EXAMPLE 35. 3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-6-PYRIMIDIN-2-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 38)



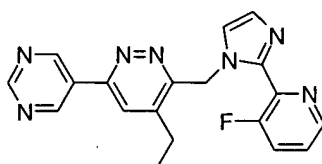
¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 9.40 (s, 2H), 9.31 (s, 1H), 8.15-8.19 (dd, 1H), 7.83 (q, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.21 (d, 1H), 7.19 (d, 1H), 6.79-6.83 (dd, 1H), 6.31 (s, 2H), 2.83 (t, 2H), 1.64-1.72 (m, 2H), 0.99 (t, 3H).

EXAMPLE 36. 4-ETHYL-3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-PYRIDIN-3-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 39)



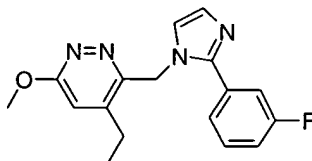
¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 9.22 (s, 1H), 8.72 (d, 1H), 8.42 (d, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.36-7.50 (m, 4H), 7.10-7.20 (m, 2H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 5.60 (s, 2H), 2.32 (q, 2H), 1.01 (t, 3H).

EXAMPLE 37. 3-[2-(3-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-6-PYRIMIDIN-5-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 40)



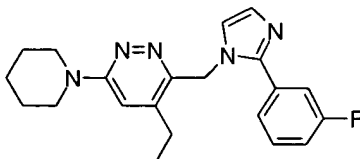
LC-MS (M + 1) 376.2 (retention time: 0.96 min).

EXAMPLE 38. 4-ETHYL-3-[2-(3-FLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-METHOXY-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 41)



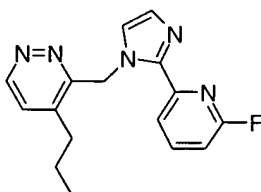
A solution of 6-chloro-4-ethyl-3-[2-(3-fluorophenyl)imidazol-1-ylmethyl]pyridazine (73.3 mg, 0.23 mmol) and sodium methoxide (40 mg, 0.74 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) is heated under N₂ for 5 hours. After cooling, water (10 mL) is added, followed by extraction with ethyl acetate (3 x 30 mL). The solvent is removed *in vacuo* and PTLC separation gives the title compound. LC-MS (M + 1) 313.1 (retention time: 0.99 min).

EXAMPLE 39. 4-ETHYL-3-[2-(3-FLUORO-PHENYL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-6-PIPERIDIN-1-YL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 42)



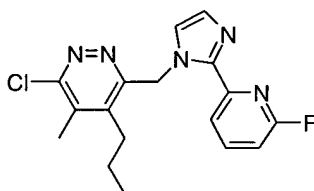
A mixture of 6-chloro-4-ethyl-3-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-pyridazine (55.3 mg, 0.17 mmol) and piperidine (5 mL) is heated at 110°C for 5 hours. Excess piperidine is removed and the residue is purified by PTLC to give the title compound. LC-MS (M + 1) 366.2 (retention time: 0.91 min).

5 EXAMPLE 40. 3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-PROPYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 43)



A mixture of 6-chloro-3-[2-(6-fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-4-propyl-pyridazine (55.3 mg, 0.17 mmol), K₂CO₃ (30 mg) and Pd-C (10 %, 6 mg) in ethanol is stirred at
 10 room temperature under H₂ (H₂ balloon) over night. After filtration, the solvent is removed and the residue is purified by PTLC to give the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 9.01 (d, 1H), 8.18 (dd, 1H), 7.26 (d, 1H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 6.82 (dd, 1H), 6.28 (s, 2H), 2.62 (t, 2H), 1.47-1.60 (m, 2H), 0.83 (t, 3H).

15 EXAMPLE 41. 3-CHLORO-6-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-4-METHYL-5-PROPYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 44)



Step 1. Preparation of 2-acetyl-3-methyl-2-propyl-succinic acid dimethyl ester

To a suspension of NaH (7.58 g, 95 % dry, 300 mmol) in DME (200 ml) cooled to 0°C is added dropwise a solution of methyl acetoacetate (34.84 g, 300 mmol) in DME (50 ml). The
 20 solution is stirred at room temperature for 45 minutes, Bu₄NI (11.8 g, 30 mmol) is added in one portion followed by slow addition of PrI (56.1 g, 32.2 ml, 330 mmol). The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes and then at 75°C overnight. The solvent is removed *in vacuo*, ether (400 ml) is added to the residue and the suspension is stirred vigorously for 20 minutes. The solid is filtered and washed with ether (3 x 100 ml), and the filtrate is evaporated *in vacuo*.

Vacuum distillation of the residue (38-45°C/1 mmHg) provides methyl 3-propyl acetoacetate as colorless liquid.

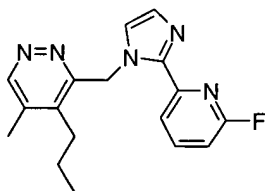
Methyl 3-propyl acetoacetate (7.43 g, 47 mmol) is added dropwise to a suspension of NaH (2.37 g, 95 % dry, 94 mmol) in THF and DMF (3:1, 200 ml), cooled to 0°C. The mixture is stirred at 0°C for 20 minutes and methyl 2-bromo-propionate (10.5 ml, 94 mmol) is added slowly. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, and then refluxed for 3 hours. The solvent is evaporated *in vacuo* and water (200 ml) is added to the residue. The mixture is extracted with EtOAc (3 x 200 ml) and the combined extracts are washed with brine (250 ml), dried and evaporated. Vacuum distillation of the residue provides 2-acetyl-3-methyl-2-propyl-succinic acid dimethyl ester as a clear liquid. (65-70°C / 1 mmHg).

Step 2. Preparation of 3-acetyl-2-methyl-hexanoic acid

KOH (6.9 g, 123 mmol) is added to a solution of 2-acetyl-3-methyl-2-propyl-succinic acid dimethyl ester (5.0 g, 20.5 mmol) in MeOH (25 ml) and water (25 ml). The mixture is refluxed overnight and excess MeOH is evaporated. The residue is acidified by concentrated HCl to pH = 2 and is refluxed (oil bath 105°C) overnight. The mixture is extracted with EtOAc (4 x 75 ml) and the combined extracts are extracted with 2N aqueous NaOH (4 x 50 ml). The NaOH solution is then cooled to 0°C and acidified with concentrated HCl. The mixture is extracted with EtOAc (4 x 75 ml) and the combined extracts are washed with brine (100 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*, providing 3-acetyl-2-methyl-hexanoic acid as a yellow oil.

3-Acetyl-2-methyl-hexanoic acid is converted to 3-chloro-6-[2-(6-fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-4-methyl-5-propyl-pyridazine essentially as described in Example 13 (steps 3-8). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.12-8.15 (dd, 1H), 7.84 (q, 1H), 7.11 (d, 1H), 7.02 (d, 1H), 6.81-6.84 (dd, 1H), 6.26 (s, 2H), 2.65-2.71 (m, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.31-1.39 (m, 2H), 0.84 (t, 3H).

EXAMPLE 42. 3-[2-(6-FLUORO-PYRIDIN-2-YL)-IMIDAZOL-1-YLMETHYL]-5-METHYL-4-PROPYL-PYRIDAZINE (COMPOUND 45)



This compound is synthesized from 3-chloro-6-[2-(6-fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-4-methyl-5-propyl-pyridazine essentially as described in Example 40. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.84 (s, 1H), 8.13-8.16 (dd, 1H), 7.84 (q, 1H), 7.11 (d, 1H), 7.05 (d, 1H), 6.82-6.85 (dd, 1H), 6.31 (s, 2H), 2.60-2.66 (m, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 1.29-1.37 (m, 2H), 0.83 (t, 3H).

5

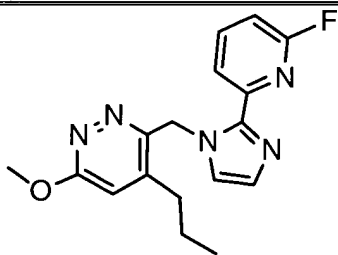
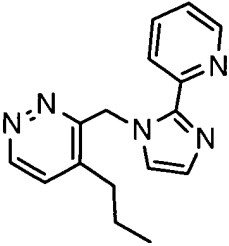
EXAMPLE 43. ADDITIONAL PYRIDAZINES

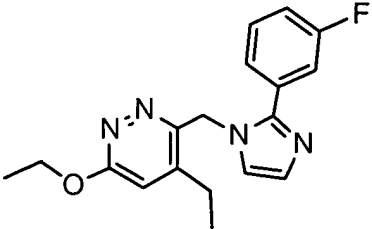
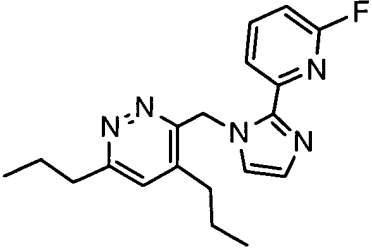
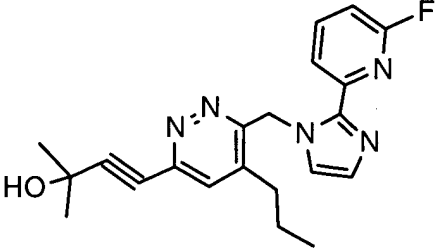
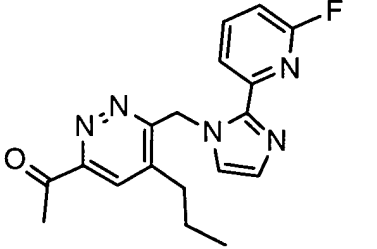
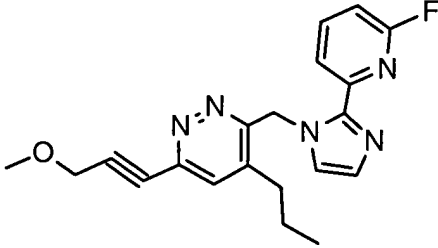
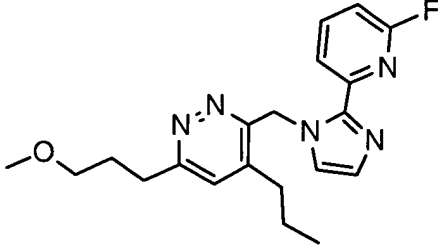
The compounds shown in Table I, below, are synthesized *via* the methods given in Schemes 1-4 and further illustrated in Examples 1-42. In some cases, additional functional group transformations are employed. In general, such transformations (for example, 10 hydrogenation of a double bond or a triple bond in the molecule *etc.*) will be apparent to those skilled in the art of organic synthesis. In addition, those skilled in the art of organic synthesis will recognize that starting materials and reaction conditions may be varied to achieve the desired end product.

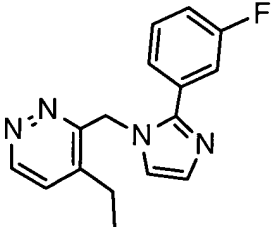
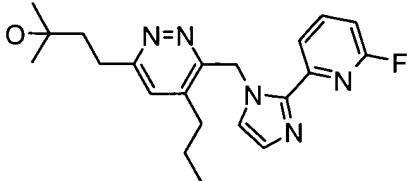
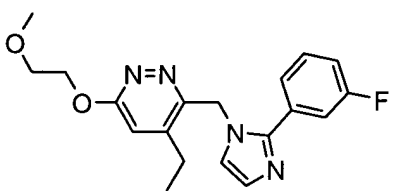
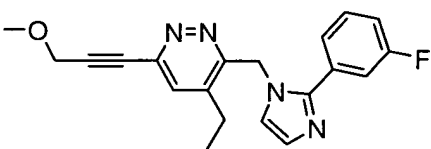
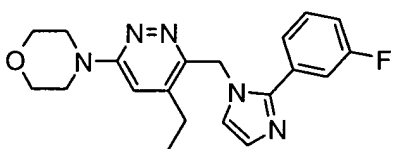
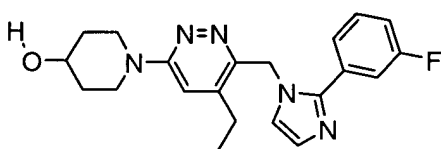
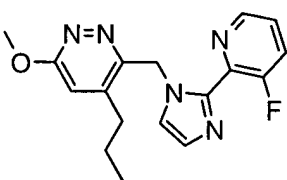
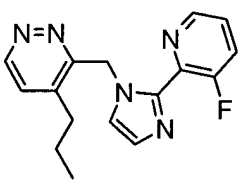
All compounds in Table I, as well as the compounds described in Examples 1-42, exhibit 15 a K_i of less than 1μM in the standard GABA_A receptor binding assay provided in Example 44. The LC/MS retention time in minutes is given in the column labeled "LC/MS (min)." LC/MS data presented in Table I were obtained using the instrumentation and methods described above. Alternatively, where indicated, ¹H NMR data is provided.

20

TABLE I

Compound	Name	LC/MS (min)	LC/MS (M+1)
46. 	3-[[2-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-methoxy-4-propylpyridazine	NMR: 8.16 (dd, 1H), 7.85 (dd, 1H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 6.82 (dd, 1H), 6.76 (s, 1H), 6.19 (s, 2H), 4.09 (s, 3H), 2.59 (t, 2H), 1.47-1.59 (m, 2H), 0.90 (t, 3H).	
47. 	4-propyl-3-[(2-pyridin-2-yl)imidazol-1-yl]methyl]pyridazine	NMR: 9.02 (d, 1H), 8.53 (d, 1H), 8.27 (d, 1H), 7.79 (t, 1H), 7.21-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.12 (d, 1H), 7.04 (d, 1H), 6.47 (s, 2H), 2.56 (t, 2H), 1.38-1.48 (m, 2H), 0.78 (t, 3H).	

Compound	Name	LC/MS (min)	LC/MS (M+1)
48. 	6-ethoxy-4-ethyl-3-[[2-(3-fluorophenyl)-imidazol-1-yl]methyl]pyridazine	0.98	327.2
49. 	3-[[2-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-yl]methyl]-4,6-dipropylpyridazine	1.06	340.1
50. 	4-(6-[[2-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-yl]methyl]-5-propylpyridazin-3-yl)-2-methylbut-3-yn-2-ol	NMR: 8.12-8.16 (m, 1H), 7.84 (q, 1H), 7.33 (s, 1H), 7.15 (d, 1H), 7.07 (d, 1H), 6.80-6.83 (m, 1H), 6.26 (s, 2H), 2.97 (s, 1H), 2.63 (t, 2H), 1.64 (s, 6H), 1.50-1.57 (m, 2H), 0.87 (t, 3H).	
51. 	1-(6-[[2-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-yl]methyl]-5-propylpyridazin-3-yl)ethanone	1.04	340.1
52. 	3-[[2-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-(3-methoxyprop-1-ynyl)-4-propylpyridazine	1.05	366.2
53. 	3-[[2-(6-fluoropyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-yl]methyl]-6-(3-methoxypropyl)-4-propylpyridazine	1.06	370.2

Compound	Name	LC/MS (min)	LC/MS (M+1)
54. 	4-ethyl-3-([2-(3-fluorophenyl)-imidazol-1-yl]methyl)pyridazine	0.83	283.2
55. 	4-{6-[2-(6-Fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-5-propyl-pyridazin-3-yl}-2-methyl-butan-2-ol	1.06	384.3
56. 	4-Ethyl-3-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-6-(2-methoxy-ethoxy)-pyridazine	1.03	357.2
57. 	4-Ethyl-3-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-6-(3-methoxy-prop-1-ynyl)-pyridazine	1.03	351.2
58. 	4-{5-Ethyl-6-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-pyridazin-3-yl}-morpholine	0.91	368.2
59. 	1-{5-Ethyl-6-[2-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-pyridazin-3-yl}-piperidin-4-ol	0.49	382.2
60. 	3-[2-(3-Fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-6-methoxy-4-propyl-pyridazine	1.03	328.2
61. 	3-[2-(3-Fluoro-pyridin-2-yl)-imidazol-1-ylmethyl]-4-propyl-pyridazine	0.84	298.2

EXAMPLE 44. LIGAND BINDING ASSAY

The high affinity of compounds of this invention for the benzodiazepine site of the GABA_A receptor is confirmed using a binding assay essentially described by Thomas and Tallman (*J. Bio. Chem.* (1981) 156:9838-9842, and *J. Neurosci.* (1983) 3:433-440).

5 Rat cortical tissue is dissected and homogenized in 25 volumes (w/v) of Buffer A (0.05 M Tris HCl buffer, pH 7.4 at 4°C). The tissue homogenate is centrifuged in the cold (4°C) at 20,000 x g for 20 minutes. The supernatant is decanted, the pellet rehomogenized in the same volume of buffer, and centrifuged again at 20,000 x g. The supernatant of this centrifugation step is decanted and the pellet stored at -20°C overnight. The pellet is then thawed and
10 resuspended in 25 volumes of Buffer A (original wt/vol), centrifuged at 20,000 x g and the supernatant decanted. This wash step is repeated once. The pellet is finally resuspended in 50 volumes of Buffer A.

Incubations contained 100 µl of tissue homogenate, 100 µl of radioligand, (0.5 nM ³H-Ro15-1788 [³H-Flumazenil], specific activity 80 Ci/mmol), and test compound or control (see
15 below), and are brought to a total volume of 500 µl with Buffer A. Incubations are carried out for 30 minutes at 4°C and then rapidly filtered through Whatman GFB filters to separate free and bound ligand. Filters are washed twice with fresh Buffer A and counted in a liquid scintillation counter. Nonspecific binding (control) is determined by displacement of ³H Ro15-1788 with 10 µM Diazepam (Research Biochemicals International, Natick, MA). Data are collected in
20 triplicate, averaged, and percent inhibition of total specific binding (Total Specific Binding = Total – Nonspecific) is calculated for each compound.

A competition binding curve is obtained with up to 11 points spanning the compound concentration range from 10⁻¹²M to 10⁻⁵M obtained per curve by the method described above for determining percent inhibition. K_i values are calculated according the Cheng-Prusoff equation.
25 Each of the compounds set forth above was tested in this fashion and each was found to have a K_i of < 1µM. Preferred compounds of the invention exhibit K_i values of less than 100 nM and more preferred compounds of the invention exhibit K_i values of less than 10 nM.

EXAMPLE 45. ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

30 The following assay is used to determine if a compound of the invention acts as an agonist, an antagonist, or an inverse agonist at the benzodiazepine site of the GABA_A receptor.

Assays are carried out essentially as described in White and Gurley (NeuroReport 6:1313-1316, 1995) and White, Gurley, Hartnett, Stirling, and Gregory (Receptors and Channels 3:1-5, 1995) with modifications. Electrophysiological recordings are carried out using the two electrode voltage-clamp technique at a membrane holding potential of -70 mV. *Xenopus laevis* oocytes are enzymatically isolated and injected with non-polyadenylated cRNA mixed in a ratio of 4:1:4 for α , β and γ subunits, respectively. Of the nine combinations of α , β and γ subunits described in the White et al. publications, preferred combinations are $\alpha_1\beta_2\gamma_2$, $\alpha_2\beta_3\gamma_2$, $\alpha_3\beta_3\gamma_2$, and $\alpha_5\beta_3\gamma_2$. Preferably all of the subunit cRNAs in each combination are human clones or all are rat clones. The sequence of each of these cloned subunits is available from GENBANK, e.g., human α_1 , GENBANK accession no. X14766, human α_2 , GENBANK accession no. A28100; human α_3 , GENBANK accession no. A28102; human α_5 , GENBANK accession no. A28104; human β_2 , GENBANK accession no. M82919; human β_3 , GENBANK accession no. Z20136; human γ_2 , GENBANK accession no. X15376; rat α_1 , GENBANK accession no. L08490, rat α_2 , GENBANK accession no. L08491; rat α_3 , GENBANK accession no. L08492; rat α_5 , GENBANK accession no. L08494; rat β_2 , GENBANK accession no. X15467; rat β_3 , GENBANK accession no. X15468; and rat γ_2 , GENBANK accession no. L08497. For each subunit combination, sufficient message for each constituent subunit is injected to provide current amplitudes of >10 nA when 1 μ M GABA is applied.

Compounds are evaluated against a GABA concentration that evokes <10% of the maximal evocable GABA current (e.g., 1 μ M–9 μ M). Each oocyte is exposed to increasing concentrations of a compound being evaluated (test compound) in order to evaluate a concentration/effect relationship. Test compound efficacy is calculated as a percent-change in current amplitude: $100*((I_c/I)-1)$, where I_c is the GABA evoked current amplitude observed in the presence of test compound and I is the GABA evoked current amplitude observed in the absence of the test compound.

Specificity of a test compound for the benzodiazepine site is determined following completion of a concentration/effect curve. After washing the oocyte sufficiently to remove previously applied test compound, the oocyte is exposed to GABA + 1 μ M RO15-1788, followed by exposure to GABA + 1 μ M RO15-1788 + test compound. Percent change due to addition of compound is calculated as described above. Any percent change observed in the

presence of RO15-1788 is subtracted from the percent changes in current amplitude observed in the absence of 1 μ M RO15-1788. These net values are used for the calculation of average efficacy and EC₅₀ values by standard methods. To evaluate average efficacy and EC₅₀ values, the concentration/effect data are averaged across cells and fit to the logistic equation.

5

EXAMPLE 46. MDCK TOXICITY ASSAY

This Example illustrates the evaluation of compound toxicity using a Madin Darby canine kidney (MDCK) cell cytotoxicity assay.

1 μ L of test compound is added to each well of a clear bottom 96-well plate (PACKARD, Meriden, CT) to give final concentration of compound in the assay of 10 micromolar, 100 micromolar or 200 micromolar. Solvent without test compound is added to control wells.

MDCK cells, ATCC no. CCL-34 (American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA), are maintained in sterile conditions following the instructions in the ATCC production information sheet. Confluent MDCK cells are trypsinized, harvested, and diluted to a concentration of 0.1×10^6 cells/ml with warm (37°C) medium (VITACELL Minimum Essential Medium Eagle, ATCC catalog # 30-2003). 100 μ L of diluted cells is added to each well, except for five standard curve control wells that contain 100 μ L of warm medium without cells. The plate is then incubated at 37°C under 95% O₂, 5% CO₂ for 2 hours with constant shaking. After incubation, 50 μ L of mammalian cell lysis solution is added per well, the wells are covered with PACKARD TOPSEAL stickers, and plates are shaken at approximately 700 rpm on a suitable shaker for 2 minutes.

Compounds causing toxicity will decrease ATP production, relative to untreated cells. The PACKARD, (Meriden, CT) ATP-LITE-M Luminescent ATP detection kit, product no. 6016941, is generally used according to the manufacturer's instructions to measure ATP production in treated and untreated MDCK cells. PACKARD ATP LITE-M reagents are allowed to equilibrate to room temperature. Once equilibrated, the lyophilized substrate solution is reconstituted in 5.5 mls of substrate buffer solution (from kit). Lyophilized ATP standard solution is reconstituted in deionized water to give a 10 mM stock. For the five control wells, 10 μ L of serially diluted PACKARD standard is added to each of the standard curve control wells to yield a final concentration in each subsequent well of 200 nM, 100 nM, 50 nM, 25 nM and 12.5 nM. PACKARD substrate solution (50 μ L) is added to all wells, which are then covered, and the

plates are shaken at approximately 700 rpm on a suitable shaker for 2 minutes. A white PACKARD sticker is attached to the bottom of each plate and samples are dark adapted by wrapping plates in foil and placing in the dark for 10 minutes. Luminescence is then measured at 22°C using a luminescence counter (*e.g.*, PACKARD TOPCOUNT Microplate Scintillation and Luminescence Counter or TECAN SPECTRAFLUOR PLUS), and ATP levels calculated from the standard curve. ATP levels in cells treated with test compound(s) are compared to the levels determined for untreated cells. Cells treated with 10 µM of a preferred test compound exhibit ATP levels that are at least 80%, preferably at least 90%, of the untreated cells. When a 100 µM concentration of the test compound is used, cells treated with preferred test compounds exhibit ATP levels that are at least 50%, preferably at least 80%, of the ATP levels detected in untreated cells.